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Part One
Pages 1-8

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CRY OF FIRE IN A THEATRE

Twenty-three Deaths Result from a Panic in Baltimore.

A LARGE NUMBER OF INJURED

An Audience of Twenty-five Hundred Hebrews Crazed by Fear of Imaginary Danger.

WILD SCRAMBLE FOR THE FEW EXITS

Men, Women, and Children Trampled to Death in the Aisles—Cause of the Panic.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Twenty-three persons were crushed and trampled to death in a panic at the Front Street Theatre to-night.

Several others were injured, some of whom it is believed will die.

The Dead.

But fourteen have been identified. They are:

AMOLSKY, LOUIS, fifty years old.
COHEN, LOUIS, a ten-year-old boy.
FRIEDMAN, IDA, fourteen years old.
GOLDSTEIN, THERESA, seven years old, and her four-year-old brother.
HINKLE, MISS JENNIE, twenty-one years old, who was in the orchestra with her brother-in-law, sister, and two children. They reached the door in their attempt to escape. Miss Hinkle suddenly released her hold on her brother-in-law's arm and sank under the feet of the throng. She was trampled to death.
LEVENSTEIN, —, forty years.
LEWIS, LENA, twenty-years.
ROSEN, SARAH, fifteen years.
ROSENTHAL, JACOB, a tailor, about twenty-five years old.
SALZBERG, —, a twelve-year-old boy.
SIEGEL, SARAH, sixteen years.
SILBERMAN, IDA, fourteen years.
WOLFF, —, a tailor.

The United Oriental Opera and Dramatic Company of Boston, under the management of A. Schongold and Abram Tansman, was billed to present the Jewish opera, "Alexander," and about 2,500 persons were in the house when the orchestra began playing the introductory.

A strong odor of gas was noticed in the second gallery of the theatre, and one of the attaches of the place was seen hunting for the leak with a lighted torch. A jet of flame suddenly flashed out as the torch came in contact with the punctured gas-pipe.

Cries of "fire" were heard in the upper galleries, and in an instant all was excitement. Some one rushed to the gas meter and turned off the supply, plunging the main body of the house into darkness. The stage jets alone remained lighted, being fed through another meter.

Instead of allaying the excitement caused by the sheet of flame from the leaking pipe, the turning off of the gas and consequent darkness only served to add to the confusion. The audience arose in a body and made a rush for the exits.

The actors ran down to the footlights and shouted: "Sit down; there's no danger." The excited spectators paid no heed to the advice, but continued their wild scramble for the doors.

The gas was quickly turned on at the meter, and as the theatre again became illuminated a scene of horror was presented. Men, women, and children, crazed by fear, were fighting and struggling in the aisles and on the stairways in their efforts to reach the open air.

The actors on the stage and a few cool heads in the audience added to the turmoil by shouting their commands to "Sit down!" and cursing those who were most vigorous in their efforts to get out.

The struggling mass of humanity made little or no headway for a few minutes. Every aisle was congested and every doorway jammed with the frantic Poles and Russians, who mainly comprised the gathering.

Men in the rear of the panic-stricken mob climbed upon the shoulders of those in front, crushing the weaker men, women, and little children to the floor, to be trampled to death by those still further in the rear.

The struggle continued for several minutes. Then a few policemen forced a passageway to the main entrance, and began dragging forth those who were jammed in the doors. A rushing stream of humanity flowed out on Front Street, until all those who were able to move reached the open air.

A "hurry" call for policemen had brought a large squad to the theatre by this time, and a fire alarm had also been sent in, bringing some engines on the scene.

The excitement in the street was almost as great as in the theatre as relatives began searching for those from whom they had become separated. Fathers and mothers rushed about looking for their children, and attempted to re-enter the theatre in their search for missing ones.

The crowd grew so great that the police, fearing a riot, ordered the fire-engine hose to be turned on, and in that way the struggling mass was driven back from the theatre entrance.

Policemen, in the meanwhile, had entered the theatre and encountered a sickening scene. In every direction were found the bodies of those who had been crushed and trampled.

A majority of the victims were young men, girls, and children. They were carried to the front of the house and taken to the City Hospital and the Morgue as fast as the ambulances and patrol wagons could make the trips. Great crowds followed and stormed the entrances to the hospital and Morgue in their anxiety to learn if their relatives or friends were among the injured or dead.

Twenty-three bodies were finally taken from the theatre.

Ten persons, more or less injured, are at the City Hospital. Two of them may die. Several others were taken to their homes in carriages, suffering from contusions or broken bones. The death list will probably exceed twenty-five.

New Anti-Platt Republican Club.

The Republican Club of the Twentieth Assembly District was permanently organized last night at 222 East Thirty-fourth Street. It is composed of Republicans opposed to Gen. James L. Stewart, Republican leader of the Platt district organization. The following officers were elected: President—John M. Reid; First Vice President—Walter S. Atchison; Second Vice President—James F. Johnson; Treasurer—Patrick S. Collins; Recording Secretary—John Jervis; Corresponding Secretary—Charles Reed; Sergeant-at-Arms—Jacob Reich; Executive Committee—Dr. G. W. Thompson, William S. O'Brien, Thomas S. Harper, Otto H. Scheuck, and Walter Atchison.

SECRECY ABOUT THE COMMITTEES

Mr. Platt and His Friends Who Are Arranging Matters Are Silent—A Probable Slate.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton went back to his home in Wayne County yesterday, after his long talk over the Senate committees with Thomas C. Platt, Charles H. Hackett, and Senator-elect Ellsworth, who is to be Platt's leader of the Senate.

None of the parties to Thursday night's conference in Mr. Platt's rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel would give any information as to the committee Chairmanships. The slate for the important Chairmanships is now said to be about as follows: Judiciary—Ellsworth; Finance—Mullin; Railroads—Parsons; Cities—Lexow; Canals—Lamy; Rules—Raines.

Mr. Burns will be Chairman of either Miscellaneous Corporations or Insurance, and Mr. Malby will get the one that Mr. Burns doesn't get. Senator Pavey of this city, as matters are now arranged, will, it is said, get no place on the Cities Committee, on the ground that he is not a Platt man.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Hackett are now said to be anxious to placate Senator Coggeshall with good committee places. Mr. Platt is friendly to Mr. Coggeshall, and has been all along, but Mr. Hackett was angry because Mr. Coggeshall was elected when he (Hackett) said that he couldn't be. If there is to be any compromise now, it is because Mr. Hackett does not want to risk any chances of being defeated as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, by "Coggy's" friends in his Congressional District.

Mr. Platt is said to have in course of preparation a bill wiping out the present Police Department of this city, and all other Police Boards within the limits of the proposed Greater New-York, and substituting therefor a police department that shall cover all the territory, something after the manner of the old Metropolitan Police.

The same idea will be applied to the Fire Department, and the Board of Health, according to the present plan of Mr. Platt. Senator Lexow is said to be handling these bills.

HEIR TO $275,000 HANGS HIMSELF

The Body of Arthur Tripp Found in His Barn at Poughkeepsie—He Had Been Despondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 27.—Arthur Tripp, son of the late S. Vincent Tripp, owner of the Tripp Elevator in New-York City, committed suicide by hanging himself to-day at his home in this city.

He recently inherited $275,000 from his father's estate. He had been despondent for several days. His family missed him for several hours this morning.

A hired man found him hanging in the barn at noon. The cause of the suicide is a mystery.

Mr. Tripp lived in one of the handsomest houses in this city and occupied a prominent social position. He had been in the habit for two months of going to New-York every week on business connected with his estate.

It is believed the new responsibility unsettled his mind. He frequently remarked that there was nothing worth living for. He leaves a wife.

VICTORY FOR THE CHICAGO GAS TRUST

William R. Whitner's Application for an Injunction Denied.

Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision denying the application made by William R. Whitner for a permanent injunction to restrain the Chicago Gas Trust from carrying out its plans of reorganization. At the same time he dissolved the temporary injunction obtained by Whitner two weeks ago. In his decision, Judge Bischoff says:

In view of the brief period during which this court remains in existence, and the necessity of determining matters now under consideration before the expiration of that period, an extended discussion upon the present matter is not expedient. Suffice it, therefore, to say that careful examination of the question presented results in the denial of this motion in consonance with the rule requiring that a plaintiff's ultimate success upon a trial of the issues should be very clearly a matter of probability in order that the defendant may be restrained pending such trial.

Further, it is not apparent that the prosecution of the agreement for consolidation by the defendants will result in injury to the plaintiff, but, assuming the injury, he does not appear to be without adequate means of redress.

Bearing in mind the extent of the interests involved, as compared to which the plaintiff's interest is insignificant, it is not improbable that greater injury may result from the granting than from the withholding of the injunction. Motion denied, with $10 costs, and temporary injunction is dissolved.

Under this decision the Gas Trust, its friends contend, can now carry out its plan of reorganization as originally contemplated.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF HAROLD BROWN

A Young West Virginian Found Lifeless in His Bed at a Hotel.

Harold Brown, twenty years old, a guest of the Devonshire Hotel, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, was found dead in his room yesterday afternoon. It is not known whether he committed suicide or died a natural death. The man registered at the hotel Dec. 18, giving his residence as West Virginia, and paid for one week's lodging.

He told the clerk on Christmas Day that he intended to wait a few days longer at the hotel, and would pay his bill as soon as he received remittances from home. He complained to the night clerk on several occasions that he was in poor health, and also remarked that he had been a medical student.

When his room was opened yesterday afternoon he was found dead on the bed. Nothing was found among his effects that would indicate where his home was or anything about his family. There were no letters or papers of any kind. All the money in his pockets was 8 cents. The Coroner was notified to make an examination.

LEGISLATURE TIED BY SICKNESS

Kentucky Republicans Must Unseat a Democrat to Elect a Senator.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—The Democrats have been very much worried over the illness of Senator J. W. Ogilvie of McCracken, who will hardly be able to attend the joint session to elect a United States Senator, but now W. H. Sligiitz, Republican representative from this city, is confined to his bed with muscular rheumatism, and the Legislature will continue to be a tie on joint ballot until the Republican House shall unseat Kaufman (Dem.) of Lexington, which proceeding will permit the election of a Senator.

Brings News of Death at Sea.

Major Colville, purser of the steamer Schleswig, which arrived at Quarantine last night from Haitian ports, brings the news of the loss of Capt. Batchelor of the British steamer Ardle during a heavy gale Dec. 13. The Ardle left New-York Dec. 9 for Inagua, Cape Haiti, and Port de Paix. Capt. Batchelor was washed overboard by a heavy gale.

The Schleswig also brings news of the loss of the British schooner Wellacoras, which stranded near the Bahmas Dec. 10. The crew was saved, but the vessel was entirely destroyed.

New Companies Incorporated.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The following new companies were incorporated to-day: The Great Suburban Improvement Company of New-York, to deal in real estate in Suffolk County; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph B. Olidort, Samuel Sass, and Jacob J. Goldstein of New-York City. Rio Alto Stock Farm of Saugerties, to conduct a stock farm; capital, $10,000. Directors—Ephraim D. Slater, Charles H. Phelps, and F. G. Phelps of New-York City.

The Gaiety Theatre Closed.

The Gaiety Theatre, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, closed yesterday afternoon, and the Marshal of the Sixth District Court took possession.

Remember that To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday."—Adv.

NATIONAL GUARD NEW GUN

Men in This State Will Have a Model Rifle.

DESIGN AND THE POWER EXPECTED

Board of Examiners Have Extended the Time for Bids from Makers and Applications are Coming in Now Rapidly.

"The National Guard of the State of New-York is to have a rifle that will far excel anything now in use among European armies." This was the statement made to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday by ex-Assemblyman Henry E. Abell, Secretary of the New-York State Board of Examiners appointed by the last Legislature to select improved arms for the National Guard.

In view of the fact that the tests of the new magazine rifle recently adopted for use in the regular army have been unsatisfactory, and that so many disparaging comparisons have been made between the equipment of this county's army and that of England, the statement will be received with satisfaction by those who take a National pride in the military force. The announcement will also be hailed with especial delight by the National Guard members of this State whose desire has been for years to possess an up-to-date rapid-firing gun, in place of the heavy, unwieldy and obsolete pattern with which they are now provided.

The new gun will be the very best that can be made in the United States, and as the best foreign guns are all copied after American principles, this will mean the best gun that can be produced anywhere. It will be a gun of .30 calibre, with a breech that will resist 75,000 pounds pressure to the square inch. There will be not less than five chambers, and it may contain fifteen. It will probably shoot five shots a second, or as fast as a man can touch his finger to the trigger.

The rifle will weigh less than ten pounds, and will probably not exceed nine pounds. The barrel is to be 28 inches in length. There are to be six grooves inside, with one turn every nine inches. This screw-like motion gives the ball a velocity that will carry it a mile and a half with powerful effect. Two hundred grains of smokeless powder are to be used in each cartridge, which will be about three inches in length.

Several such guns are now under lock and key at 17 Adams Street, Brooklyn, where the New-York State Board of Examiners, consisting of Albert D. Shaw, Eliphalet W. Bliss, and Robert H. Thurston, with Mr. Abell, as Secretary, has its offices. The day on which would be received the last bids from gunmakers was set for Dec. 17, but inasmuch as a number of requests were sent in from all parts of the country that the date be postponed on account of the applicants' inability to get their samples ready the closing day for entry has now been set for March 2, 1896.

"Whatever other effect the Venezuelan difficulty and the attendant war scare has had," said Secretary Abell yesterday, "it has among other things given a most extraordinary stimulus of gunmaking in this country. Before the war scare we had some difficulty in obtaining competition. Only six guns had been sent in for examination. Now applications are coming in so fast we can hardly handle them. California alone sent in four. In fact there is scarcely a reputable gunmaker in the United States who has not either sent in a gun or an application. Many of the rifles are not even patented. In most cases the guns are in process of construction.

"Every competitor must furnish satisfactory proof that his gun is of American invention and manufacture. This was the point I insisted on when introducing the bill for the creating of the commission in the Assembly. The bill was strongly resisted by those interested in the Krag-Jörgensen Company, whose rifle has lately been adopted by the United States Army and found unsatisfactory."

Mr. Abell then referred to a Washington dispatch which he had seen in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, to the effect that the newly adopted magazine army rifle had not met expectations in the Department of Colorado. Among the defects mentioned by the Inspector were that beyond the 300-yard range the gun shoots too high and to the left; the bullet is easily deflected by the wind; the hits vary after the fifth or sixth shot, when the barrel becomes heated; the metal of the bolt and chamber is too soft, causing the bolt to jam, when it cannot be opened without cocking the piece and oiling the bolt.

The magazine spring becomes weak, and will scarcely keep the gate shut; the magazine cut-off is easily pulled out and lost; the front sight is easily bent; spindle in safety lock and hinge bar to magazine are constantly breaking; the head of the ramrod is too large for cleaning purposes, and the necessity of keeping the bolt well lubricated in order to insure its working causes much injury to the clothing of the men.

Objection is also found to the straight buttplate, and a curved one is recommended in its stead; it is also reported that the metal in the buttplate is very soft, and wears rapidly. The greatest fault found with the new arm, however, is the absence of the wind gauge and automatic drift correction on the rear sight.

"That," said Mr. Abell, "is a partial list of the defects of the Krag-Jorgensen gun, which is the crack European rifle. In contrast to this, the commission will be prepared, when this competition closes, to furnish the National Guard of this State with a rifle that will far excel anything now in use among European armies.

"I wish to contradict here the statement made in a New-York newspaper a short time ago to the effect that the commission had decided to select the new rifle lately adopted by the United States Navy. Contrary to this, we are not even considering that rifle. It is a good gun, but we have in our possession better ones. Such statements would interfere with free competition, and the commission wishes it understood that it is committed to no gun. We want the best gun that can be made. If it is not to be found in America, then we will throw the competition open to Europe, but as yet it has not put out any gun that can compare with several submitted to us."

Mr. Abell did not care to go into details about the two particular guns in the hands of the commission, which are up to the requirements. It was said, however, that the best gun submitted was made by a young mechanic in this city, who has traveled all over Europe, examining the different rifles with the expectation of entering this competition. He is a natural-born gunmaker, it is said, and the rifle he has turned out is a marvel. Though examined as yet only superficially, it has been found to meet all the requirements.

It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, simple and durable in its construction. It will shoot five shots a second. Another gun submitted has been tested to shoot fifteen shots in three seconds. Such rapid firing would seldom be practiced, as it has the effect of heating the barrel. No preventive for this has been discovered. The only remedy is to dip the weapon into cold water. Both guns throw out the empty shells automatically, and prevent any gas escaping in the gunner's face or explosion of any kind. They are provided with swords instead of bayonets, which may be detached and used in hand-to-hand conflict.

Mr. Abell said that he was receiving letters from army men all over the United States, who are looking forward to the tests in March to furnish a rifle that can be adopted by the regular army and give satisfaction. The tests will be conducted by experts, who will try the guns at distances between 100 and 3,000 yards. A target six feet high and two feet broad will be used. Each competitor is allowed to have his own expert handle the gun, but the Board of Examiners will abide by the decision of its own men. Guns offered for test must be shipped at the owner's risk and expense, each in a wooden case, with hinged lid, fastened with two suitable padlocks of different combination, each lock to have two keys, the keys of one to be retained by the owner, the other to be delivered to the Secretary of the board when the case is received by him; all cases containing guns to remain in the custody of the Board of Examiners and at its disposal until the examination and test shall have been completed.

COMMISSION NOT YET SELECTED

The President Probably Will Not Name the Men to Investigate the Venezuela Boundary Dispute Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—There have been no developments to-day in connection with the Venezuelan Commission appointments. The President still is engaged in the task of selecting a body of men whose names will be a guaranty to the world that the boundary question is to be examined with due regard to the responsibility attaching to the decision that is to be reached.

It is probable all the names which have been suggested in the last week have occurred to the President, and equally is it certain that some of the men whose qualifications have been urged do not approach the high standard the President has set.

The necessary delay involved in the creation of the commission in having a wholesome effect, not only in the United States, but in England, and no harm will be done to American interests if the commission be not named before next week. It requires time to fix upon a dozen or more men who would make acceptable Commissioners, to ascertain whether they would accept appointment, and finally to decide upon the three or five, as the case may be, to whom the delicate task shall be committed.

It comes from high authority to-night that the Commissioners may not be named before Monday. The President has not yet decided whether the commission shall have more or fewer than three members. He may be governed in determining the matter by a desire to appoint men regarded as desirable, after three persons have been chosen, but it is intimated that he relies upon more rapid work by a small commission than would be obtained from a larger one.

HEAVY DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Nobody Hurt, but the Ground Shook for Many Miles Around.

LOCKPORT, Ill., Dec. 27.—The powder magazine at Smith & Eastman's section of the drainage canal near here, containing 2,000 pounds of dynamite, blew up at 4 o'clock this morning. No one was injured. The watchman had left the magazine, and supposedly an ember from the stove fell from the floor. The shock was the severest ever felt here, and report states that it was felt at a distance of thirty miles.

Many of the buildings at the works were badly shattered.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A terrific and widespread vibration of the earth frightened the people of Chicago and the residents of the country for fifty miles around at 4 o'clock this morning. The origin was not at first known. A report gained credence that the commotion was caused by a great blast of dynamite on the drainage canal, and later this theory was verified by a dispatch stating that a magazine had blown up at Lockport, thirty miles south of this city.

The reports indicated that the whole northeastern part of the State, extending as far east as Hammond, Ind., experienced the shock and the attendant fright. There was much alarm and commotion in the City Hall, at the big hotels, and in the Post Office and the telegraph offices.

EX-SENATOR T. J. CREAMER ILL

Has an Attack of Pneumonia and There Is Little Hope of Recovery.

Ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer, is seriously ill at his home, 39 West Thirty-fifth Street, with pneumonia, which has settled in both lungs. His condition was so serious last night as to leave little hope of his recovery. He has been ill for several days.

Mr. Creamer has had a remarkable career in the politics of this city. He served several terms in the Assembly and in the Senate, and served one term in Congress. He had been in politics, until a few years ago, ever since he was twenty-one years old, and he is now about fifty-three.

He was in the State Senate in the Tweed days, but was instrumental in the organization of the young Democracy that aided in the overthrow of Tweed.

He was at one time President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. A few years ago he was counsel for a legislative committee which investigated the whole subject of taxation. Mr. Creamer has been a member of Tammany Hall for years.

M'KINLEY TRIUMPHS OVER REED

A Demonstration of Much Significance by Illinois Republicans.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee, at a meeting held here to-day, decided to hold the annual "love feast" at Springfield, Jan. 28.

There was an unexpected test of Reed and McKinley sentiment. C. W. Raymond, President of the Illinois Republican League, in the course of a speech, arrayed these Presidential candidates before the politicians. The mention of the Maine man's name was greeted with a few handclaps, which soon died away. Loud and long applause followed the naming of the Ohio Governor.

Mr. Raymond was criticised by many for provoking the test.

May Lose Her Life Through the Fire.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Tenants of the Pullman apartment building, 230 to 252 Fifty-fifth Street, were driven from their beds by an alarm of fire at 12:30 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, an invalid, was carried from the place in a state of hysteria and removed to the hospital, where it is feared the excitement may result fatally. The fire started in an upholstering shop on the ground flooor. The proprietor of the shop, Charles Katzman, has been arrested on suspicion of arson. The police think he carried excessive insurance, and traces of kerosene oil were discovered by the firemen. The loss will not exceed $8,000.

Indicted on Leon's Testimony.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The Grand Jury, after hearing the testimony of Harry Leon, has voted indictments against Aivan W. Ketcham, O. C. St. Clair, John E. Budd, and D. H. Tolman, charging them with being implicated in the Leon alleged conspiracy to swindle New-York jewelry firms. Ketcham, St. Clair, and Budd were members of the defunct Leon diamond firm, and Tolman is a private banker. All the accused except Tolman are in jail.

Actors on a Strike.

The actors of the Adler Theatre, on the Bowery, near Grand Street, are on a strike against Mr. Adler, who is the manager, chief stockholder, and star. They say that he takes $800 a week as stockholder and $66 for salaries for himself and his wife, leaving them but a small share of the proceeds.

Boston's State House Condemned.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Prof. George H. Swain, an expert appointed to examine the condition of the walls and several of the floors and of the dome and its supports, in the old portion of the State house building, has made his report, which is an emphatic condemnation of the structure.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere. Try it. —Adv.

A GREAT CONFIDENCE GAME

Republican Senators Trying to Hoodwink the Country.

PLAYING POLITICS ALL THE WHILE

Making Party Capital Out of the Condition of the National Treasury.

HAVE NO WISH TO GIVE IT RELIEF

Inconsistency Between Their Public and Private Views as to Bond and Tariff Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—It is a pity that the public and private utterances of the Republican Senators regarding the tariff and bond bills may not be placed side by side, where the people might read them. It is essential to the game of politics now being played by the Republicans that the public shall be convinced that they are not insincere, and to this end nearly every Republican, when he talks publicly, assumes to be hopeful of the passage of both bills. In private conversation, most of the men who have allowed themselves to be interviewed for political effect, say they do not expect to see either bill go to the President.

The silver Republicans are the only ones who talk alike in public and in private. They regard both bills as a menace to their pet hobby, and declare that if either shall pass the Senate it will pass with a provision for free coinage attached to it. They do not intend to take any chances. While they are in favor of increased tariff taxation, they think there will not be a more opportune time for advancing the cause of free silver, and they will not permit their personal desire to return to McKinleyism to stand in the way of a stroke for silver.

What the sound-money Republicans expect to gain by following Reed's tactics and trying to hoodwink the country is not apparent. They know perfectly well that the tariff bill will not be signed by the President if it shall reach him, and that the bond bill is objectionable, not only to him, but to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sherman, who, only a few days ago, told J. Pierpont Morgan that he did not expect to see any revenue bill passed, says now that he is not prepared to say what will be the fate of the tariff bill in the Senate.

Senator Shoup of Idaho says he has no doubt that the bill will pass the Senate. Mr. Shoup is for silver, which inclines him to believe that the bond bill will not go through.

Mr. Frye of Maine had supposed that the Populists of the Senate would support a bill that would include a duty on wool, but as he has heard that, while Senator Peffer is in favor of a duty on wool, he will oppose a compensatory duty on woolen goods, he is not sure now that the bill will go through. He hopes, however, that the Populists will see the "value" of the horizontal bill, and stand from under.

Mitchell Talks of Duty.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon thinks the Dingley bill will pass the Senate, but that it may take a couple of months to put it through. It is his opinion that the Bond bill will take precedence of the Tariff bill when the committee shall be ready to report, and that it finally will pass with a free-coinage amendment. While the Tariff bill does not go far enough to suit him, he recognizes that "in the emergency at this time the Senate must be conservative and do the best it can for the country's needs."

Senator McMillan of Michigan declares there will be some debate on the Tariff bill. "But it will eventually pass," he says. Contrary to the opinion of Major McKinley, given when the Morrison horizontal bill was being discussed in the House a few years ago, Mr. McMillan thinks "the best interests of all will be best served by a measure along the lines of the Dingley bill."

The Tariff bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on Finance, which, as at present organized, will not pay any attention to it.

When the Republicans shall assume control of the committees next week they will take up the bill, and possibly will report it without much delay. It already is evident that some of the rabid McKinley Senators will try to increase the rates agreed upon by the House.

Burrows's Tariff Bill.

Mr. Burrows created a mild sensation today and incidentally displayed his ignorance of the Constitution, by introducing a bill designed to increase to 60 per cent. of the rates included in the McKinley law the duties on iron ores and manufactures of iron, copper, acids, &c., included in Schedule A, and on flax and other commodities comprised in Schedules H, J, and N of the McKinley law. Mr. Burrows changed the form of this bill to that of an amendment to the Dingley bill after he had been informed by Mr. Sherman that the Senate could not initiate tariff legislation. It is expected that other amendments to the bill will be offered next week.

Of course the power of the Republican leaders will be directed to the passage of the bill as nearly as possible in its original form.

Regarding the Bond bill, **there is no doubt** that if it shall pass the **Senate it will be** with a free-coinage provision. **The silver** Democrats and Republicans **will see to that.** The alleged sound-money Republicans care nothing for Secretary Carlisle's assertion that the bill is unsatisfactory to him. The Administration asked for bread, and the Republicans propose to give it a stone which shall look like bread when viewed from a distance.

Lively Debate Coming.

There promises to be a lively debate on the general proposition to issue bonds. Mr. Hill this morning, without warning, introduced a joint resolution providing that bonds hereafter issued under existing laws may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be made payable either in gold or in standard silver dollars at the option of the holders of the bonds, the interest not to exceed 3 per cent. This was made the basis of a vigorous speech by Mr. Hill, in which he asserted that authority such as he sought to confer upon the Treasury would save the country many millions.

Mr. Hill's remarks served to provoke a reply from Mr. Teller which added nothing new to the general topic of the National finances. Judging from the tone of to-day's debate, there will be some bitterness engendered as the result of the Republican attempt to put through bills which the country does not want.

A $75,000 DIAMOND ROBBERY

Burglars Enter the Fifth Avenue Home of I. Townsend Burden—Other Jewelry Among Goods Stolen.

A messenger boy rushed into the West Thirtieth Street Station House shortly after midnight this morning, and asked excitedly for Capt. Pickett. He was ushered into the Captain's room, and handed him a note.

After reading it Capt. Pickett called a detective and sent him with the boy. The detective returned to the station house at 1 o'clock, and after holding a hurried conversation with the Captain, they left together.

It was learned later that the messenger was reporting a big robbery of diamonds and jewelry. The Sergeant at the desk did not know anything about the case or even that a robbery had been committed.

It was learned shortly before 2 o'clock this morning that the house of I. Townsend Burden, 5 East Twenty-seventh Street, was the scene of the robbery, and that $75,000 worth of valuables had been carried off.

Up to 2 o'clock this morning neither the Captain nor the detective had returned to the station house, and no facts could be ascertained there.

A TRAIN ON THE RIVER'S BRINK

Narrow Escape from a Disastrous Catastrophe of a Delaware and Lackawanna Express.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 27.—It was by the merest accident that the eight carloads of passengers on the Buffalo Express of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad this morning escaped a horrible catastrophe. While the train was going along at the rate of about forty miles an hour, the engine jumped the track at the curve leading over the high bridge, at the Passaic River. It ran along on the ties for about an eighth of a mile, but, fortunately, the wheels caught in the outer guard rail, and the entire train of cars was thus saved from rolling into the river, ninety feet below.

The point at which the engine left the rails is between Little Falls and this city. It was traveling along at a high rate of speed, as it was due in Hoboken at 7:30 o'clock, and was somewhat behind time. It was the regular vestibule express, and was crowded with passengers. As soon as the engine left the track there was a rumbling noise, and many of the passengers thought it would be only a question of a few moments when the train would roll down the steep embankment into the river. The engine proceeded along the very brink of the incline, and when it finally came to a standstill, leaving a quarter of a mile of twisted track and uprooted ties in its wake, there was a very welcome relief from the feeling of danger.

All the passengers were well shaken up, but none were injured. It took about an hour to get the engine on the rails again, and it proceeded on its journey. The greater part of the morning was consumed in putting the torn track in repair.

DESCENDANTS OF MAYFLOWER FOLK

A Society Composed of Them Incorporated in Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The Society of Mayflower Descendants was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. The principal office is in New-York City, and the objects are social, patriotic, and historical, the society being formed by lineal descendants of the passengers on the ship Mayflower on her first voyage to New-England; to preserve the memory of the band of Pilgrims, and to collect and preserve their records, their history, and all facts relating to them, their ancestors, and their posterity.

The Managers or Directors of the society for the first year are Henry E. Howland, Joseph J. Slocum, Roderick Terry, D. D., Edward L. Norton, William M. Grinnell, Richard H. Greene, J. Dougall Bissell, M. D., J. Bayard Backus, John T. Terry, Henry F. Dimock, Waldo Hutchins, and Howland Davis of New-York City; Edward C. Lee of Philadelphia, Walter S. Allerton of Mount Vernon, and George H. Warren of Yonkers.

ADMIRAL BUNCE'S SQUADRON TO SAIL

To Start for the West Indies To-morrow or Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Admiral Ramsey expects the North Atlantic squadron, under Admiral Bunce's command, to sail on its Winter cruise from Hampton Roads for the West Indies and Caribbean Sea Sunday or Monday next, the day of departure being dependent altogether on the completion of the Maine's coaling, which commenced at Newport News yesterday and should be finished to-morrow.

Admiral Bunce's orders do not contemplate any further delay than to have all the vessels of the fleet ready for sea, the war scare, which has subsided, not entering into any calculation of naval officials. The fleet is to assemble at St. Thomas, West Indies, six days after leaving Hampton Roads.

Santa Claus Burned to Death.

PARKERSBURG, West. Va., Dec. 27.—Clyde Farnsworth, a well-known and popular young man, was burned to death Christmas night as the result of a playful joke. A large party had gathered to witness a Christmas celebration, and Farnsworth, dressed in a fleecy cotton costume, was impersonating Santa Claus. In the midst of the festivities a young lady playfully threw a lighted match at him. His costume caught fire, and he was burned to a crisp. Farnsworth's father and several others were severely burned in attempting to extinguish the flames. A panic ensued among the guests, and a number of ladies and children were injured.

Hall for Mount Vernon Turners.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The Turnverein of this city, which has 170 members, is going to build a fine Turn Hall. The building will cost $35,000. It will stand on the plot of ground owned by the Turnverein at Stevens and Tenth Avenues.

The dimensions of the building will be 92 feet by 100 feet. It is to be of brick, two stories high, with large basement. There will be a café, bowling alleys, gymnasium, kitchen, lodge-rooms, and theatre.

The turners will meet Jan. 7 to adopt plans for the hall. It is expected that the building will be completed by Oct. 1, next year.

Englenook On the Rocks.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 27.—The ferryboat Englenook, owned by the Greenport and Shelter Island Ferry Company, was discovered this morning ashore among the rocks near the Manhanset Hotel grounds, east of Deerings Harbor. It is supposed that malicious parties unfastened the lines and set the boat adrift.

Fortunately the boat went between several rocks, where she struck, and escaped injury.

Will Accept the Office of Bishop.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott, rector of Ascension Church of this city, to-day received a telegram from the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., rector of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York City, stating that he had decided to accept the office of Bishop of Washington, to which he was unanimously elected at the primary convention of the diocese of Washington.

Appointed a Consular Examiner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Judge John Davis of the Court of Claims has been appointed member of the Board of Examiners for the Consular Service, in place of Walter E. Faison, Solicitor of the State Department, resigned.

Named the Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary Herbert announced from the Cabinet meeting to-day that the twin sister of the battleship Kearsarge had been named Kentucky.

Remember that To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday."—Adv.

MUST ISSUE BONDS SOON

Probable that Bids Will Be Asked for Within a Week

GOLD RESERVE SLOWLY SHRINKING

The President Convinced that Congress, from Partisan Motives, Will Deny Him What He Has Asked.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—With the gold reserve down to about $84,000,000, and no prospect of immediate and satisfactory aid from Congress, it is taken for granted by the Treasury people that a call for bids for bonds cannot be delayed much longer than the beginning of another week.

The President has kept well informed of the intentions of Congress, and has decided that the relief he asked for a week ago is to be denied him from purely partisan motives. He made it clear in his last message that he should resort to every measure in his power to maintain the credit of the country. Congress has had ample time to come to the rescue of the Treasury with a measure which, at least, would enable bonds to be issued at a saving of millions in interest.

Its refusal throws the responsibility for the time being upon the President, and he will accept it; not, however, without letting the country understand that he is forced to increase the national debt under conditions which might have been made less burdensome had patriotism taken the place of partisanship at the Capitol.

It is not known whether the next issue of bonds will be for $50,000,000 or $100,000,000, but those who appreciate the President's desire that Congress shall be brought to view the financial question from the broad standpoint of common sense incline to the view that the smaller sum will be the amount of the issue. The developments of the last few days in the money markets make it reasonably certain that the forthcoming issue will be a success.

PREPARING FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Indications that the Issue Will Be Eagerly Taken Up.

Preparations for bond subscriptions were advanced yesterday in the financial district. The habit of anticipating probabilities which prevails there has been exercised quite actively in this matter. Regarding as inevitable a bond issue at an early day, intending buyers are arranging for gold with which to make purchases.

A canvass among the banks begun yesterday made such progress that by Monday it will doubtless be definitely known how much of the gold in their vaults will be available, either by direct subscription or as loans, to help out other bond buyers. Banking houses and trust companies will be ready to buy as soon as the method of floating the loan may be determined. Foreign interest in the bonds has appeared, indicating positively that the investment is favorably viewed abroad, and will draw gold or its equivalent across the ocean.

Rates for foreign exchange declined yesterday, with grain and cotton bills in fair supply, with promise of such an abundance next week that gold exports may again become unprofitable. Generous foreign subscriptions for bonds might easily call for actual imports of the metal on an exchange basis, instead of coming, as it did early in the year, as merchandise or in spite of high exchange.

These factors, now vigorously at work, augur well for the new bonds, in the view of bankers. Opinion seems practically unanimous that any issue which the Treasury Department may propose will be greatly oversubscribed. With the disposition of buyers so well assured, the only solicitude expressed is in regard to the amount of the issue. Bankers see so many advantages to business in an issue that will end at once anxiety for the stability of the reserve that they have fixed on $100,000,000 as the minimum which the Government should borrow. They talk as if they had good reason to expect that bids will be invited for no less an amount. Reliance on this character of information or conviction is general in the financial district, and is accepted unquestionably, except for the projection of an occasional opinion that the amount should be larger.

Argument easy to understand is behind all calculations in this respect. An ample gold reserve would ease financial anxiety, relieve general business of an annoying distraction, and enable the country to intrench itself behind substantial, well-laid prosperity. Industrial progress of the last year would develop rapidly under the sense of security thus afforded.

If $100,000,000 were added to the reserve the Treasury would not need syndicate protection, for $66,000,000 might be exported before business interests could be at all concerned over the fund. The possession of such a fund would in itself serve as its protection. On the other hand, it is urged, a loan for $50,000,000 could provide only a makeshift. It would give the Treasury a margin so small above $100,000,000 that small exports would excite uneasiness and possibly lead to withdrawals not otherwise to be apprehended. Since

Exposure

To a contagious disease does not mean contracting that disease, if you have strength and vigor to repel it. Strength and vigor are given and safety is insured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25 cents.

Inquiry down town yesterday of those who know what may be expected furnished proof of the correctness of the reports.

It was learned positively that much interest in the bonds had appeared abroad. Its manifestation through these two strong houses indicated only the channels it had sought for expression. A banker in position to speak authoritatively said that undoubtedly foreign investors would buy the bonds. The impression among foreign houses, shared by home bankers, was that the issue might be largely subscribed abroad if it were desirable to place it away from home.

Bullion dealers are having a busy time in making ready to execute commissions for intending gold buyers. Demands on them have become so great that they advanced their terms yesterday from one-twentieth of 1 per cent. to one-quarter of 1 per cent. for bars and one-half of 1 per cent. for coin. The advance did not check the demand, and inquirers who could not make sure of the service they wished went into open market and paid five-sixteenths of 1 per cent. for calls on gold after Jan. 6 and one-quarter of 1 per cent. for calls on greenbacks.

Continued firmness by the associated banks in the policy of withholding legal tenders of large denomination from gold shippers, resulted yesterday in engagements of only $2,000,000, half in coin and half in bars, for export to-day. The Sub-Treasury helped the movement of cotton bills by the transfer of $80,000 to New-Orleans. Decline in demand exchange to $4.89, with prospect of yet further decline, raised hope that exports might be very small, if not prevented, next week.

Whatever plans there may be for an organized syndicate to protect the reserve, details do not seem available. Bankers interested in the last issue merely say that arrangements for subscriptions may be considered as made. Reports of syndicate operations, naturally, use J. Pierpont Morgan as the central figure. Mr. Morgan talks of bonds with banking callers, but for publication he prefers to disclaim the prominence attributed to him.

"I am not President, or Secretary of the Treasury," he said yesterday. "I don't wish to appear as the man who knows more about the bonds than any one outside the White House, or Treasury Department. I do not know on what basis the bonds will be issued."

It was understood that preparations might proceed for two or three days without official announcement from Washington. Only the amount of the issue seemed to be determined in down-town talk. Premium and protection were left to conjecture, with an implied assurance that both would be satisfactory. It was thought that proposals for bids would certainly be postponed until after the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday.

THE RAPID TRANSIT INQUIRY

Chief Engineer Parsons Examined by the Commission Appointed by the Supreme Court.

The special commission, appointed by the Supreme Court to take testimony in regard to the underground railway plans approved by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, met again yesterday afternoon at 256 Broadway.

Chief Engineer Parsons, of the Rapid Transit Commission, was examined by J. A. Murray, counsel for the protesting property owners. Mr. Parsons reiterated his oft-repeated statement that the estimated cost of construction of the road, in accordance with the plans approved, will not exceed $64,000,000. It is estimated that this sum will cover all the necessary and incidental expenses.

Mr. Parsons said that provision had been made in the estimated expenses for the removal of any rock that might be met with in the work of excavation. In removing the rock, he said, only small charges of explosives will be used, so as to make the vibrations of buildings as little as possible. The gas, water, and other pipes will be supported while the blasting is being done.

Mr. Murray here asked what provisions had been made for the construction of the road under the Grand Central.

"In order to pass under the Grand Central Station," said Mr. Parsons, "it will be necessary to occupy part of the basement. The building will be supported by stone columns and heavy iron girders."

"Have you made provisions as to the probable cost of the invasion of the Grand Central Station?" Mr. Parsons was asked.

"Yes, Sir. Exclusive of compensation for property, the entire work at the Grand Central station will cost, as I have reckoned it, at the most, $300,000."

Mr. Parsons then stated that the junction of the City Hall line with the Broadway Road at a point below Ann Street, and a second at a point on Broadway above Mall Street would cost $316,000, as specified in the general itemized report.

Mr. Zabriskie cross-examined the witness as to the ventilation of the tunnel. Mr. Parsons said that in his opinion no artificial ventilation, such as fans, would be necessary for the tunnel. There are to be large air openings at each station, and the motion of the trains will also help to keep the air pure.

When asked about the possibility of accidents due to the derailing of an express train going at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour, Mr. Parsons said that, owing to the smooth, hard roadbed, the train would continue running without serious injury until brought to a stop. Mr. Parsons also said that even if the columns of the tunnel were knocked down by a blow from a train, the roof of the tunnel would not give way, the plan of its construction being such as to avoid a disaster of that kind.

The Commission adjourned at this point until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

FUNERAL OF PATRICK J. KERRIGAN

Seven Hundred Men Escort the Body to the Paulist Fathers' Church.

The large church of the Paulist Fathers, at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, was filled yesterday morning during the funeral services of Patrick J. Kerrigan, Assemblyman-elect from the Seventeenth Assembly District, who died last Monday in Savannah, Ga., while on his way to Florida to regain his health.

The body was taken from the residence of the deceased, 425 West Fifty-sixth Street. A procession of 700 men led the hearse to the church. There were in the line 100 members of the Narragansett Club, 330 representatives from the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and 250 other friends. Ex-Police Justice McMahon led the funeral procession. The coffin was met at the door of the edifice by a procession of acolytes and a surpliced choir. The Rev. Father Minton celebrated a low mass of requiem.

The pallbearers were ex-Senator O'Sullivan, ex-Congressman John Quinn, Daniel J. Meehan, Frederick Strohl, Thomas S. Brennan, and Frank J. Goodwin.

Among the friends of Mr. Kerrigan at the funeral were John C. Sheehan, Thomas S. Brennan, John A. Dunphy, Alderman Burke, Anson Moore, John B. McGoldrick, Prof. Petty, Monroe Simon, George A. Best, John F. Owen, George Andles, Walter Gray, ex-Police Inspector McAvoy, William Klinker, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, ex-Assemblyman Gleason, John B. Sexton, Deputy Sheriff Walgering, Fire Capt. Cosgrove, Michael Tobin, Alexander Meckin, John Riesenweber, Frederick Bruder, George W. Plunkitt, Assemblyman-elect John Corrigan, ex-Assemblyman William Mellady, Assemblyman-elect McDermott, Assemblyman Trainor, Senator-elect Paige, Assemblyman Butts, Richard Wilson, James J. Phelan, John Ducey, ex-Judge Leo C. Dessar, Bernard Naughton, Jr., Peter P. Brady, David Canavan, Michael E. Cummings, Thomas J. Brady, William E. Burke, John Dempsey, Thomas M. McManus, and John T. Finlan.

The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

A Tax Assessment Set Aside.

Justice Russell of the Supreme Court has set aside the assessment made by the Tax Commissioners of $110,000 against the personal property of the New-York Steam Company.

The tax was for the year 1894, and the value of the personal property was placed at $7,500,000. The same assessment was made for 1891, 1892, and 1893, but the company did not take any action.

This time the company got a writ of certiorari, and showed that its liabilities exceeded its assets.

A PATCHWORK BOND BILL

The House Will Pass a Financial Measure This Afternoon.

ACCEPTABLE TO THE GREENBACKERS

Some Republican Opposition Removed by Concessions from the Ways and Means Committee.

RENEWED OPPOSITION TO THE GAG RULE

New Members Manifest a Disposition to Rebel Against the Course Followed by Speaker Reed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—To-morrow afternoon, after the House shall have listened to more speeches of the sort heard to-day, the Bond bill reported this afternoon by the Ways and Means Committee will follow the Tariff bill to the Senate.

If there had not been very important concessions by the Committee on Ways and Means to the greenbackers of the Republican side this programme might have been spoiled. There was last night a prospect that it would be disarranged. The greenbackers were strong enough, they fancied, with the help of the Democrats, to prevent the adoption of a rule to rush the bill through in a day. While all the Democrats were not to be depended upon to oppose a measure for the cancellation of greenbacks that might be retired by a new law, substantial unanimity could be depended upon in opposition to a rule practically to shut off debate in four hours.

No Retirement of Greenbacks.

The promised revolt of this faction of the Republicans was headed off by the Ways and Means Committee. To meet the objections of the greenback Republicans the bill was amended in committee before it was reported so as to destroy the lines of it providing for the retirement and cancellation of the greenbacks. That amendment robbed the greenbackers of half their reason for opposing the bill. They were still opposed to bonds "in time of peace," but they were nearly all silver-coinage men, and they were ready to vote for a measure if it would continue the embarrassment of the Administration in keeping up the gold supply to the point necessary for redemption purposes. Still further to rob them of occasion for opposing the Committee on Ways and Means, the time for debate was extended so as to afford two days for discussion instead of one day.

A Useless Measure.

The result of this manipulation of the so-called relief bill rendered it useless to the Government, but it also made it less objectionable to the Republicans who threatened to oppose consideration of it. When the rule was put to a vote there were only about a round hundred in the opposition, and as eighty of these votes were Democratic, the Republican force was easily calculated. The speeches that were made filled up the afternoon until 5 o'clock, when a recess was taken till 8, and the debate was continued to-night

It is evidently the expectation of the Republicans that the Senate Finance Committee will take up the bills in the order in which they are disposed of by the House, and that the Senate will pass the Tariff bill before taking up that to authorize new issues of bonds. There is nothing like assurance from the Senate that this will be done, and there is much reason for believing that it will not be done.

Bond Bill May Have Precedence.

The Bond bill will go to the Senate before the Finance Committee of that body has had time to consider and report on the Tariff bill. The committee may decide to take up first the Bond bill. That is not the Republican programme, for it has been announced through the local newspapers that they expect the Republican Senators to send the Tariff bill to the President before letting him have the Bond bill. Until the silver men of the Senate, with their clear majority of ten or twelve men, subscribe to this programme, it cannot be said to be worth insuring.

It would be a good deal like the Senators to make the Bond bill into a silver-coinage measure, and send it back to the House, holding on to the Tariff bill, with the threat that they would not pass it till the silver-coinage proposition had been agreed to by the House.

As Senator Mitchell says that it will take two months to pass the Tariff bill, but that it may pass, and as the President cannot wait two months before restoring the gold reserve in the Treasury, the high-tariff members of the House must see that their attempt to restore 60 per cent. of the McKinley rates may require that they stay here all Summer to win a victory, and that bonds will be sold meanwhile.

No Agreement with Mr. Cleveland.

The talk in the House about the alleged agreement between Mr. Reed and the President, looking to the approval of the high-tariff rates, has abated, but Mr. Reed, who could, if he would, give a different account of the nature of his errand to the President, has prudently protected the secrets of the meeting with the Executive, not to discourage, but to encourage, the entirely misleading reports.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

RUSHING THE BOND BILL.

The House Discusses the Measure Under an Amended Gag Rule.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The bond bill was reported to the House from the Committee on Ways and Means immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) presented a resolution from the Committee on Rules providing for the discussion of the bond bill until 5 o'clock this afternoon, and at an evening session from 7:30 to 10 o'clock, and that at 3 o'clock to-morrow a vote on its passage should be taken.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) said he desired again to call attention to the impropriety of the course of the majority in this regard, and to appeal to them, for their own sakes, to proceed with greater caution and deliberation. The experience with the two bills already reported to the House, he said, induced them to make haste slowly. The bond bill as originally prepared had occasioned murmurs and criticisms on the Republican side because it was couched in language the effect of which would be to retire the greenbacks. What the Democrats said about it had no weight, but Republican objection led to a revision of the bill, as it had been hurriedly drawn in the committee room. Objection from the same source had led to a modification of the rule proposed yesterday to close debate and force a vote at 5 o'clock to-day, so that the debate had been extended for six hours. The leaders of the House had yielded to that objection, as yield they must on all such occasions, and Mr. Crisp urged upon Republican Representatives who were opposed to the bill to make their objections valid by voting against a rule which would deprive them of the right of offering any amendment to the proposed measure.

A Revolutionary Course.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) said that while it was true the right of debate had in the past been sadly abused, the course now pursued by the majority was worse than the one against which it was a protest, "for it is dangerous to proceed without debate." Yesterday's outrage of adding $40,000,000 of taxation to the burdens of an already too heavily laden people was to be accompanied to-day by the passage of a bill to increase the public debt to such a point that probably no one within the sound of his voice would live to see it wiped out. He admonished the Republicans that they could as surely and effectively rebuke such haste as they had the ill-considered delay of preceding Congresses.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) said he had once read of an Indian chief that had a very effective way—Long-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses. He wondered, he said, if that did not describe the condition of some of the leaders of the majority, who seem to be afraid to trust those who had put themselves in control. There was no other explanation, in Mr. McMillin's opinion, of the necessity for adopting a rule which shut out any and all amendments, when the Republican majority was more than two-thirds of the House.

The Republicans offered no debate on the resolution, and a vote by yeas and nays was ordered at the conclusion of Mr. McMillin's remarks.

The result of the vote was announced as, yeas, 195; nays, 101; so the resolution was agreed to.

Speaker Reed announced that Mr. Groff (Rep., Ill.,) desired to be excused from service on the Committee on Mines and Mining, and that in his place Mr. Hatch (Rep., Ind.,) had been appointed.

A Bond Bill Presented.

The bond bill was then read by the Clerk, and Mr. Dingley opened the debate in advocacy of its passage. His opening remarks were devoted to an exposition of the provisions of the measure.

The second section, authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness, was an application of the exchequer bill system to the operations of the Government. These obligations were to meet temporary deficiencies only; the proceeds of the bonds authorized in the first section were to be applied to the redemption of greenbacks and the maintenance of the gold reserve only. The only new form of obligation authorized by the bill, Mr. Dingley said, was the 3 per cent. five-fifteen-year bond, a proposition in the interest of economy. Without this legislation the Secretary of the Treasury would of necessity be compelled to issue either a ten-year 5 per cent. bond or a thirty-year 4-per cent. bond. As reasonable business men, acting as they would in reference to their own affairs, the speaker could not see how the members of the House should or could refuse to pass the bill. A new provision in the bill, Mr. Dingley said, was that when it was proposed to issue bonds under its authority, they should be first offered to the people of the United States in such sums as those of moderate means could purchase. In his opinion the people of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would promptly and gladly avail themselves of the privilege of purchase and thus send into the Treasury millions of gold now hoarded by them. In order that there should be no misunderstanding regarding the position and intention of the committee regarding the retirement of greenbacks, there had been inserted in the bill the words, "Nothing in this act shall be construed to modify or repeal the act entitled 'An act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes.'"

The bill, Mr. Dingley further explained, made two accounts of the moneys received from the sale of the two classes of obligations, so that there could be no further evading the point, as it had been evaded in the debate yesterday, that money had been borrowed to meet current expenditures. The fund held for the redemption of greenbacks will be held for that purpose alone, and not a fund to be drawn for ordinary expenses.

Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) interrupted to ask Mr. Dingley what would become of the greenbacks redeemed by the gold secured from the proposed bond sale.

Mr Dingley—Precisely what became of them during the period from 1884 to 1893, when there was no run upon the Treasury owing to a deficiency of revenue. They will be used to take up and pay off the interest-bearing indebtedness of the Government.

Mr. Marsh—What is there in this bill that forbids the Treasury Department from using them just as they have been used for the last two years and a half?

Mr. Dingley—If the second section of the bill becomes a law, the Treasury can use only the proceeds of the certificates of indebtedness to meet deficiencies in revenue. Of course, it is the intention and expectation that there shall be no deficiency that is not temporary in its nature.

Exchequer Bills Needed.

Speaking of the necessity or desirability of the certificates of indebtedness, Mr. Dingley said there was no Government on the face of the earth except that of the United States which did not have on its statute books a provision for the issue of

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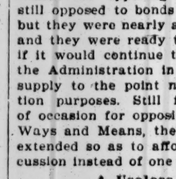

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MAJOR'S CEMENT

BILL TALKS ABOUT BONDS

The New-York Senator Pleads for a Common Sense Policy.

SOUND CREDIT THE NATION'S SAFETY

Teller Loses His Temper and Makes a Characteristically Impudent Speech—Mr. Hill Calls Him to Account.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The financial question came to the front in the Senate to-day in the form of a joint resolution introduced by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) to the effect that all bonds to be hereafter issued shall be made payable in gold coin or in standard silver dollars, at the option of the holders; and that no bond containing such option shall bear a higher rate of interest than 3 per cent. He made a long, carefully prepared speech on the subject, winding up with the declaration that his proposition was a measure simply for temporary relief, and that as a measure of permanent relief it was reasonably clear that all United States notes and Treasury notes should be redeemed and then cancelled.

A Practical Question.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Hill said:

The question which now confronts this country—the practical question, the condition, not the theory—is the manner in which the gold reserve fund should be restored. Its prompt restoration is the duty of the hour, and it should not be postponed. It is the duty of the coming week, not of two weeks hence. As gold must be borrowed, and borrowed at once, it follows that the Government should be permitted to make the best terms possible for the people. If it were unhampered and unrestricted, if it could negotiate and borrow the sum as an individual, the task would be materially lessened, but it is objected by laws passed years ago, which must be observed and respected.

Let us be practical. Unless this old statute shall be changed, unquestionably bonds must be issued hereunder within the next ten days. It matters not that as a general principle we may be opposed to the further issuing of Government bonds and to the further increase of the National debt. The power exists to issue them—it is the only authority now provided by which to restore the National credit—and they will unquestionably be issued, whether we approve or not—issued at a high and unnecessary rate of interest.

Chance to Save Millions.

An opportunity is here presented to us to save the people millions of dollars in the shape of interest, and why should we not avail ourselves of it?

If those who have money to loan are willing to charge us a lesser rate of interest, if the bonds to be issued are made payable in gold, it is difficult to see what reasonable objection can be urged to making them payable at the option of the holder. Everybody believes that we should always pay our bonds in the best money in use—always pay them in gold if any difference exists in the real state of gold and silver, and if that be the case, why not declare our purpose on the face of bonds—our purpose to permit the holders to have either currency they desire? If that option shall enable us to negotiate our bonds at a less rate of interest, why not avail ourselves of it?

Why should any prejudice against gold be permitted to interfere in such a transaction? Why should any general theory about money, or about independence or international free coinage, be allowed to prevent the consummation of a favorable bargain for the Government and the people? Why stand contending about conflicting theories when borrowers and lenders all mean the same thing, desire the same result? As the Government must have gold, and as it is preferable, for divers reasons, to draw it from other countries, if possible, foreigners cannot be expected to share the confidence which the American people had; and, since these foreigners desire an explicit understanding that the bonds should be paid in gold, I can see no insuperable objection to gratifying them, so long as nobody is harmed and no real principle is jeopardized.

The Real Remedy.

A lasting cure, however, can be effected only by the retirement and cancellation of the entire greenback currency, thus relieving the Government of the great burden of supplying a paper-credit currency, always to be kept at par with and not to be redeemable in, gold.

Why is it not the part of prudence and wisdom to create a bonded debt for the whole amount of these notes, and then cancel and extinguish them? That sensible course would stop the creation of any further bonded indebtedness. Otherwise, the process of borrowing and bonding must continue, to what extent no one can foretell.

Mr. Hill, at the close of his speech, moved to refer the joint resolution to the Finance Committee, but at the request of Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) he withdrew the motion, and allowed the joint resolution to remain on the table.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) said that he did not desire to enter into the discussion of the financial question now. But he wanted to enter his protest against the repeated assertions made by the executive department, and now in the Senate, that the Government is bankrupt. He made that protest because the securities of the United States were "gilt-edged" securities in every market of the world, and never had been discredited by any banker, or by anybody save by the executive department under this Administration, and by that member of it who now appeared as its champion in the Senate.

Calls Somebody a "Tidewater Waiter."

Mr. Teller spoke of the contract under which bonds were issued last year as "a lasting disgrace, due either to the dishonesty or imbecility of the Administration."

To this he added:

I do not intend to discuss the financial question now, but I do want to enter my protest against this degredation of our credit. There is not a financier in the country who will not tell you that we can place our bonds on the market at 3 per cent., and sell all that we want to. I do not say that it might not be well to amend existing law on the subject, but I say that we are not required to amend existing law because of our inability to get money on our securities. At the proper time I will express my opinion upon the department, from the President down to the tidewater waiter who now assumes to speak on the financial matter.

The bitter and pointed manner in which this last sentence was uttered created a slight sensation and some quiet laughter in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Teller went on to speak of the remarks attributed to officers of the Treasury, and particularly of what the Assistant Treasurer at New-York is supposed to have said about a hundred millions of American securities being likely to be thrown upon the market. Proceeding in this vein he said:

That was well calculated to quiet and maintain the market, was it not? Mr. President, every man connected with this Administration—wether the Secretary of the Treasury or the Director of the Mint or the Assistant Treasurer at New-York or a subordinate in the Collector's office—has been talking for the last month or two, in the papers, about the lack of American credit.

Butler's Substitute.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) offered as a substitute for Mr. Hill's joint resolution his own proposition for the payment of Treasury notes and greenbacks in either gold coin or silver coin, (preferentially in the cheaper coin). He also introduced a Constitutional amendment in favor of an income tax. Both propositions were laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) commented upon the various protests made against the joint resolution which he had introduced, and against the remarks which he had made. There were three of these protests, he said, and it was not a very good day for protests, either. (Laughter). He did not know precisely what the distinguished Senator from Colorado meant, (unless he intended to be offensive,) by the remark that somebody was "a tidewater waiter." He hardly thought that that Senator would in his calmer moments—

Here Mr. Teller broke in with a complete disclaimer, saying:

In the remark that I made as to a "tide-water waiter" I had certainly no reference to the Senator from New-York. But I meant to say that under this Administration there had grown up a system by which every fellow who stood at the door of the Treasury Department seemed to suppose that he was officially connected with the department, and was competent to instruct the people in matters of finance. I had no reference whatever to the Senator from New-York. Even the officer whose duty is purely mechanical—to fabricate coin—is telling us daily, through the public press, what ought to be the policy of the United States.

To this Mr. Hill rejoined:

Of course I am not responsible for the utterances of the Director of the Mint. I am one of those who doubted the policy of his appointment, but I suppose he has a right, officially, to discuss the financial question. And he probably is as competent as gentlemen who hail from the wilds of Colorado. [Laughter.] I am not authorized to speak for the Secretary of the Treasury. I am not authorized to speak for the President. I speak for no one except myself, to utter my own sentiments. And because the Secretary of the Treasury and the President have seen fit to make certain recommendations in accordance with laws which I expressed a year ago, the Senator from Colorado cannot crowd me off my own platform.

At the close of the discussion the joint resolution was allowed to remain on the Vice President's table, to be taken up hereafter.

Senate Wants the Katahdin Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Senate to-day adopted the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the ram Katahdin and make the vessel part of the United States Navy.

WAITING FOR THE RIGHT PREACHER

No Successor Yet of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall of Brooklyn.

The Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, have not yet chosen a successor to the late Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall.

The Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling of Boston has been officiating since Dr. Hall's death, and it was believed that he would be selected, but one of the Vestrymen said that although Dr. Dowling's name had been mentioned in connection with the place he will not be selected.

The Vestrymen of the church are Samuel E. Heward, Lyman R. Greene, James S. Connell, Henry U. Brush, J. Warren Greene, John Ditmas, Jr., Frederick T. Aldridge, Charles F. Squibb, William A. Read, and Alfred Fraser.

A number of prominent Episcopalian clergymen have been considered, but the reticence as to names is due to the fact that if a clergyman is called and he refuses to accept the call a second man may be offered the place without knowing that he was not the first choice.

"We want a man at Holy Trinity who will understand the spirit of the age, who will be as far as possible up to the intellectual standard of our late lamented rector, the Rev. Dr. Hall, and whose name will occasionally find its way into the newspapers," said a Vestryman yesterday.

COULD NOT SUPPORT HER SISTERS

Sixteen-Year-Old Annie Snyder Had to Have Them Sent Away.

Maggie, Tillie, Lizzie, and Minnie Snyder, four handsome children, whose ages ranged from six to twelve years, were committed to the Western District Industrial Home by Justice Laimbeer, in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The complainant was Annie Snyder, of 93 Diamond Street, a sister of the girls. Annie is sixteen years old, and earns $4 a week in the Chelsea Jute Mills. She told the Court that she was unable to support her sisters any longer. The girls' mother is dead, and their father has not been seen in Brooklyn for several years.

When the little ones were formally committed, Annie gave each of them a doll and an orange, kissed them, and promised to visit them every Sunday.

Henry J. Newton Buried.

Brief services were held yesterday over the body of Henry J. Newton at his former residence, 128 West Forty-third Street. Only relatives and intimate friends were present. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery. At the grave an address was made by F. W. Peck, a teacher of Spiritualism.

Go into the best grocery stores,

in any city—the stores that have the most intelligent trade—and ask them what is best for washing and cleaning. They'll tell you, "Pearline." Ask them how the imitations compare with it, in quality and in sales. They'll tell you that they're far behind.

What does this show? Why, that the people who have the finest and most delicate things to wash, and who would be least likely to risk these things with any dangerous washing-compound—it shows that these people have proved to themselves that Pearline is the best.

And it certainly is.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 419 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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Brightest Verse, Humor and Short Stories of every country.

Prize Story Competition, to be decided by Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, author of "Coffee and Repartee," etc.

"Certainly attractive."—*New York Times.*
"Brightest of illustrations, wittiest of reading matter."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*
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"Well written, with first rate illustrations, wholesome and clean."—*Colonial Magazine.*

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CUBA LIBRE.

All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonzalez Quesada, New-York City; J. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orlan C. Cullen, Quilen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited; address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE LATEST LIGHT ON MARS

MARS. By Percival Lowell. 8vo. With illustrations. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The great question concerning Mars is whether or not the planet is inhabited. It was in the hope of obtaining data for an intelligent opinion on this question that the observations were made which are described in this book, a reprint of the author's recent papers in The Atlantic. Prof. Lowell systematically studied the planet from May 24, 1894, to April 3, 1895, in the observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona. Prof. W. H. Pickering and A. E. Douglass were associated with him in the observations.

The conclusion Prof. Lowell draws as to the main question is that it is probable there is some form of life on Mars. More than this he does not undertake to say. He holds out the hope that some day the people of this world may know with certainty whether there is life on Mars, but for the present he says we must deal with probabilities. We also are cautioned against assuming that Mars, if inhabited, must be inhabited by beings of our own kind. Extra-terrestrial life does not mean necessarily extra-terrestrial human life. On this point he remarks:

Such an inference recalls to my mind the exclamation of an innocent globe-trotter to a friend of mine in Japan once, a connoisseur of Japanese painting, upon being told that the Japanese pictures were exceedingly fine. "What?" the globe-trotter exclaimed in surprise, "do the Japanese have pictures—real pictures, I mean, in gilt frames?" The existence of extra-terrestrial life does not involve "real life in trousers" or any other particular form of it with which we are locally conversant. Under changed conditions, life itself must take on other forms.

The substance of human knowledge as to Mars seems to be that the astronomers have observed on the face of the planet what probably we may regard as indications that intelligent beings were at work there. A glance at a map of Mars is sufficient to suggest that the network of canals which is shown on it is explainable far easier upon the hypothesis of local intelligence than upon the alternative hypothesis that it has been made by natural causes. If the maps the astronomers have given us are trustworthy, they seem to decide the case.

Practically, the entire question whether there are intelligent beings living on Mars must hinge in the layman's mind on the reasonableness of the proposition that it is possible to make an accurate map of something 35,000,000 miles away. The fact that independent observations and studies, conducted at various times and in various parts of the world, result in maps which in all important respects are duplicates, one of another, would seem to destroy all ground for reasonable doubt that Mars presents the appearance the maps indicate. Prof. Lowell turns with disgust from the hypothesis that natural causes have made all the canals and spots on the face of Mars which he has seen through his telescope. He says:

Snowcaps of solid carbonic acid gas, a planet cracked in a positively monomaniacal manner, meteors plowing tracks across its surface with such mathematical precision that they must have been educated to the performances, and so forth and so on, in hypotheses each more astounding than its predecessor, commend themselves to man, if by such means he may escape the admission of anything approaching his kind. Surely all this is possible and should as speedily as possible be overthrown. We ought to rise above it, and when probability points to other things, boldly accept the fact provisionally, as we should the presence of oxygen or iron or anything else. Let us not cheat ourselves with words. Conservatism sounds finely and covers any amount of ignorance and fear.

We can find no fault with this position. There is no inherent improbability in the proposition that there may be intelligent life on our near neighbor in the planetary world; but, if Mars is like the maps we have of it, it is improbable that nature made it what it is—nature is not given to working with chain and compass.

Prof. Lowell has stated for us briefly the basis of his opinion that there is a Martian people. As he puts it:

We find, in the first place, that the broad physical conditions of the planet are not antagonistic to some form of life; secondly, that there is an apparent dearth of water upon the planet's surface, and, therefore, if beings of sufficient intelligence inhabited it, they would have to resort to irrigation to support life; thirdly, that there turns out to be a network of markings, covering the disk, precisely counterparting what a system of irrigation would look like; and, lastly, that there is a set of spots placed where we should expect to find the lands thus artificially fertilized, and behaving as such constructed oases should. All this, of course, may be a set of coincidences, signifying nothing; but the probability points the other way.

To accept this conclusion we are not compelled to people Mars with beings like ourselves and to wonder how with pick and shovel, plow and roadscraper, the Martians have been able to cover the globe they live on with artificial water courses. We do not have to think of conditions paralleling those which would come into existence if this world's lakes and rivers should dry up and it should become necessary to get water from the arctic regions for use in the kitchen, the laundry, the bathroom, the factory, the vegetable garden, the wheat field, and for the annual Yale-Harvard boat race. We, in America, necessarily would be compelled to die of thirst. We never could build canals with which to bring arctic waters into the United States.

The Martians may be altogether different from us. Prof. Lowell tells us that if there are Martians, and they are in human form, there is nothing to prevent their being three times as big as we are, and on account of the nature of the Martian atmosphere and the quality of Martian gravity capable of doing fifty times as much work as we are able to do, man for man. This ratio is almost like that between a man and a powerful steam shovel. If, then, the Martians are giants, each of them as useful in the work of building canals as one of our steam shovels, the problem is simplified somewhat. How long would this country hesitate over the Nicaragua Canal project if it could hire 10,000 men, each equal in efficiency to a steam shovel, to start in on the great divide? The canal would be built inside of six months.

But there is another consideration, of which Prof. Lowell reminds us:

Quite possibly such Martian folk are possessed of inventions of which we have not dreamed, and with them electrophones and kinetoscopes are things of a bygone past, preserved with veneration in museums as relics of the clumsy contrivances of the simple childhood of the race. Certainly what we see hints at the existence of beings who are in advance of, not behind us, in the journey of life.

According to this hypothesis, we must think of the Martians as equipped with knowledge how to make canals easily and quickly. They must have power such as we never have dreamed of, apparatus that is gigantic and admirably adapted to canal-making. They must be most astonishing adepts in ditchmaking. Without banals they must die; their great necessity has stimulated their wonderfully developed inventive powers, so that they are confident of their ability to keep themselves watered, for the present at least, providing they shall continue to multiply according to the established rate of increase. Their life depends on the continuance of the ice belts at the poles of their globe. While the ice shall continue to form there and melt they will live and have what they shall need to eat and drink.

But what if the Martians, if there be any, are something else than men? If we talk of probabilities we must admit at the start that the probability is exceedingly strong that the Martians are not at all like us. Assuming that they have criss-crossed their globe with great irrigating ditches, it is strongly probable that they are different from this world's people. On this point Prof. Lowell remarks:

Even on this earth man is in the nature of an accident. He is the survival of by no means the highest physical organism. He is not even a high form of mammal. Mind has been his making. For aught we can see, some lizard or batrachian might just as well have popped out his plan early in the race and been now the dominant creature of this earth. Under different physical conditions he would have been certain to do so. Amid the surroundings that exist on Mars—surroundings so different from our own—we may be practically sure other organisms have been evolved of which we have no cognizance. What manner of beings they may be we lack the data even to conceive.

We must look to the future for answers to such problems, Prof. Lowell tells us. We only shall have begun one study of Mars if at some time we shall determine for a certainty that the planet is inhabited. "More important than the mere fact of the existence of living beings there is the question what they may be like." The first thing for us to do, our author urges, is to look at things from a standpoint raised above our local point of view, and so free our minds that we may recognize the possibility of others in the same light that we do the certainty of ourselves."

LITERARY NOTES.

—Such has been the demand for "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" that Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have issued this work in a neat and cheap edition which can be sold at a very low figure.

—Students of American history will be glad to know that Henry Herrisse's "John Cabot, the Discoverer of North America," will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. The work will be illustrated and will have many maps.

—Marie Corelli's romance, "The Sorrows of Satan," is in active demand, and the Messrs. Lippincott of Philadelphia are barely able to keep up with the orders.

—In Lippincott's Magazine Owen Hall's novel, "The Track of the Storm," was a distinguished success. The publishers of the magazine announce a short story by the same author.

—At the dinner to Stephen Crane, the author of "The Red Badge of Courage," which was given by the Philistines of East Aurora on Dec. 10, the menu contained the letters of regret sent by about two-score authors and publishers. Charles F. Lummis wrote: "I am sorry I cannot assist at the Hanging of the Crane, but I trust justice will be done."

—In the Atlantic Monthly for 1896, published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, will be many interesting new papers. An important feature will be the issue of the promised notebook of Hawthorne, written in 1839, when Hawthorne was a weigher and gauger at Boston. Lafcadio Hearn, who is now a full-fledged Japanese, will write of his experiences. The Atlantic will also present a series of political studies, and one will be worthy of particular attention, "The Emancipation of the Post Office," to be written by John R. Procter, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

—M. Demetrius Georgiadès, the author of several important works on Greece and Turkey, has written a new book that has to do with the revival of Olympic games at Athens, promised for 1896. It comprises a descriptive guide to Athens, a brief but graphic outline of the history of Greece up to our own days, and, finally, a description of Olympic games as they were played in ancient times and as are being planned for in 1896. The volume will prove of interest to the general reader.

—A most useful publication is the School Calendar for 1896, published by the American Book Company of New-York. Besides containing many general facts of an executive, judicial, and legislative character, with area and populations, it gives in particular the educational statistics of the United States and Territories, names of Superintendents of Public Instruction, the latest school statistics, with the most recent data regarding attendance, &c., together with much material compiled by the United States Bureau of Education. The value of such a work will be at once understood by school officers and teachers.

JUVENILE BALL IN WASHINGTON

Secretary Lamont's Children Entertain Many of Their Young Friends.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—One of the prettiest juvenile balls of the holidays took place this afternoon at the home of Secretary Lamont. Miss Bessie and Miss Julia Lamont entertained all their school friends from 4 to 7 to meet their guest, Miss Elsie Cochran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Cochran of New-York, who just arrived to-day to pay them a holiday visit.

Mrs. Lamont gave up the whole house to the children, and there was never a merrier gathering. The drawing rooms were completely stripped of furniture and rugs, and the polished floors were perfect for the dancing. Southern smilax sprayed the walls, caught here and there with rosettes and streamers of scarlet ribbon. The doorways were framed in green, and the effect was very pretty. A collation of all the sweets and ices dear to the youthful heart was served in the dining room.

Mrs. Lamont's black and silver trimmed gown was in good contrast to the pretty white muslin and ribbons in which Miss Bessie was arrayed. Miss Julia wore pale blue silk and ribbons, and little Frances was in dotted white mull with cherry and white ribbons. Miss Elsie Cochran wore white silk and lace. A mandolin orchestra played the dances, and the young folks kept merrily at their fun. About fifty or sixty young misses and masters, nearly all school friends of the Misses Lamont, were in the gathering. Secretary Lamont joined the company when the fun was at its height.

Senator and Mrs. Brice gave a dinner to-night, and Representative and Mrs. Draper a ball, at which diplomatic and official society was represented.

A tea was given to Miss Alice Wilmerding of New-York, who is here visiting Miss Richardson, by Miss Reta Clagett this afternoon.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair weather, light, variable winds, becoming southerly, warmer Saturday night.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. VIRGINIA and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, light, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, light, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer in northern portions, southerly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, variable winds, mostly southerly. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, southwesterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer in northern portions, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair and warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair and warmer, southerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, southwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair and warmer, with increasing cloudiness toward evening, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. MINNESOTA, cloudy and threatening, with rain or snow in northwest portion, warmer in eastern, colder in western portion, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. IOWA, partly cloudy, warmer, southwesterly winds. MISSOURI and KANSAS, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, cloudy and threatening, with light rain or snow, colder, winds shifting to northwesterly. NEBRASKA, generally fair, but cloudy and threatening, colder in the northwest portion, west to northwest winds. MONTANA, light snows, colder, northwesterly winds. WYOMING, fair, except light snows in northern portion, colder, northwesterly winds. COLORADO, fair, colder, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Boston to Eastport.

The extensive storm which appeared twenty-four hours ago in the extreme Northwest has moved slowly southeastward, and is now centrally in Manitoba, to the north of North Dakota. The pressure has fallen rapidly throughout all districts west of the Mississippi. The lake storm has passed down the St. Lawrence Valley and disappeared seaward, the pressure rising rapidly in the Middle and South Atlantic districts.

Higher temperature prevails in the upper lake region and the Northwest, and a decidedly lower one on the Atlantic coast. Rain has fallen in New-York and New-England.

Increasing cloudiness and snow is indicated in the Northwest, accompanied by a decided fall in temperature. Generally fair weather and rising temperature is indicated for the southern and eastern districts.

Take a small quantity of Cottolene and a little cream; warm in a frying pan. Break 6 eggs in it and stir until slightly cooked. Serve hot.

Use not more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would butter and be sure that you do not overheat it before dropping in the eggs. This is always essential in cooking with Cottolene.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

STREET DANCING NOT OPPOSED

POLICE BOARD CONSIDERS PUSH-CARTS AND CARRIAGES.

Plan to Provide a Photograph Room at Headquarters—Statistics of the Arrests of the Year.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday the Commissioners appointed twenty-seven out of the thirty Acting Roundsmen who were recently examined by the Police Civil Service Board. Roundsman William McCullough of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street was the highest man on the eligible list, and Roundsman Edward J. Bourke, who secured his promotion by arresting ex-Assemblyman Callahan, was second. Former Detective Sergeant George McClusky was among the Roundsmen appointed.

The board considered Chief Conlin's report about children dancing in the streets to the music of hand organs. Commissioner Roosevelt said: "The board is glad to have children dancing and organs playing. If, in any case, the dancing is indecent or improper, it will be stopped, or if a crowd collects on the sidewalk, it must be made to move on. The police, however, will not interfere with the children dancing. Only The New-York World thought it would. The World is muddled in its thoughts."

Commissioner Roosevelt here called attention to a report made by Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau relative to a statement in The World of an alleged robbery of Thomas O'Hare, a milk dealer.

"That was simply another World 'fake,'" said Mr. Roosevelt. "Mr. O'Hare has been interviewed, and says he was not held up and robbed. It was purely a fake World story."

A letter was received from Assistant Corporation Counsel Milliken in regard to pushcarts obstructing the streets. Mr. Milliken thought the ordinance allowing them to stand in the streets was invalid, and the Board decided to ask Corporation Counsel Scott's opinion.

Roundsman John W. Goodwin, who was recently tried on charges of drunkenness, and Patrolman William E. Cashman, were dismissed. Roundsman Hugh O'Rourke, a brother of the ex-patrolman who is said to be worth $200,000, was retired on a pension of $750 a year.

Capt. Pickett made a report to the board relative to a complaint from Benjamin Welles of 6 West Thirty-seventh Street, against Sherry's place, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Mr. Welles said that the carriages made the place a nuisance.

Capt. Pickett said that the place was frequented only by first-class people, and that the carriages were necessarily employed. He said that he had stationed an officer there to preserve order.

Inspector Rawle of 275 Broadway wrote to the board complaining that prisoners were taken through the streets and in public conveyances to be photographed, and he wanted to know why a room could not be fitted up in Police Headquarters for that purpose. Commissioner Andrews said that the matter was already under consideration.

The board approved the recommendation of Chief Conlin regarding lost children and foundlings. Hereafter all lost children received at the Central Office not claimed by some person entitled to their custody will be placed in charge of the Commissioners of Charities. Foundlings will be taken directly from the police station to Bellevue Hospital.

Statistician Thomas J. Doran of the Police Department has prepared a report showing the number of arrests during the present year and the offenses for which the arrests were made. The figures are made up to include yesterday, with an average for the balance of the year. The arrests are: Males, 92,473; females, 20,327; total, 112,800.

There were 41,042 male and 23,335 female lodgers in the various station houses.

From assault and battery 9,031 arrests were made, felonious assault, 989; attempted suicide, 310; burglary, 914; disorderly conduct, 21,498; gambling, 523; forgery, 126; homicide, 156; intoxication, 22,490; keeping disorderly houses, 616; keeping gambling houses, 182; grand larceny, 1,805; petit larceny, 3,615; robbery, 285; suspicious persons, 5,981; violation of corporation ordinances, 12,787; violation of the excise law, 8,558; violation of the Sabbath law, 1,427; murder and manslaughter, 19.

Of the persons arrested, 49,535 were born in the United States, 21,703 in Ireland, 11,421 in Germany, 2,663 in England, 856 in Scotland, 827 in France, 5,379 in Italy, 1,238 in Russia, 4,858 in Greece, 1,047 in Austria, and 992 in China. There were 14,000 arrests more this year than last.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Closing Session Held In Two Sections In Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The second day's session of the American Historical Association was held in two sections, about fifty gentlemen attending each section. Senator Hoar presided over the first section.

Talcott Williams of Philadelphia read a paper on "The Surroundings and Site of Raleigh's Colony." The Rev. William C. Winslow of Boston presented some interesting historical facts in connection with "Gov. Edward Winslow, His Part and Place in Plymouth Colony." Prof. Cushing of Columbia College treated elaborately "Political Activity of Massachusetts Towns During the Revolution." Prof. H. L. Osgood of Columbia College followed in a paper on "Classification of Colonial Government," and William H. Shepherd of Brooklyn, N. Y., treated of "The Land System of Provincial Pennsylvania."

Other papers were read on "Suffrage in North Carolina," "Colonial Culture in North Carolina," "Historical Work in Canada," "Colonies of North America," "The Genesis of the Commonwealths of the United States," "Slavery in the Provinces of South Carolina, 1670 to 1770," and many others by gentlemen prominent in historical study.

The closing session of this very successful congress was held this evening in the main hall of the Columbian University.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Official Denials of Baltimore and Ohio Rumors.

NO RECEIVERSHIP IS CONTEMPLATED

Company's Western Union Stock Not Sold, and There Is No Intention of Issuing Second Preferred Stock —Payments Provided For.

Various rumors concerning the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were in circulation yesterday, the newest one being that the company had been obliged to sell the 40,000 shares of Western Union stock which it received a few years ago in exchange for the stock and franchise of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company. The stories about a receivership and the prospective funding of the floating debt by an issue of second preferred stock were also reiterated.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, and one of the new Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, commented on these rumors as follows "The company had not sold and does not intend to sell its Western Union stock. There has been no thought of a receivership and there will be no receiver. There is no occasion for such a step. The Baltimore and Ohio's loans are not troubling it. The company's floating debt has not increased since the latest annual report was made up, and the earnings are increasing at the rate of about $5,000 a day. The company has the money necessary to pay the interest on bonds and dividends on preferred stock due Jan. 1. These attacks on the Baltimore and Ohio stock evidently comes from bears, who would like to break Western Union quotations by forcing out the Baltimore and Ohio holdings of Western Union."

William A. Read of the banking house of Vermilye & Co., also one of the new Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio, said: "There will be no receivership, and the board has no authority to issue second preferred stock to take up floating debt. I am informed that the cash is already in the proper depositories to meet interest and dividend payments due Jan. 1. No person has yet been selected to succeed Mr. Mayer as President."

Vice President Thomas M. King was in New-York yesterday, and he, too, denied emphatically that there was any prospect of a receivership. "The Baltimore and Ohio's floating debt obligations," said he, "are all so placed that they cannot be disturbed. There is no truth whatever in the story that second preferred stock is to be issued; neither is there any truth in the report that the company's Western Union stock has been sold. The company has in hand the money necessary to meet the interest charges due Jan. 1. I received a dispatch to-day from the Treasurer of the Pittsburg and Western, saying that the money to pay all of its January charges was on its way to New-York, and I have a similar assurance regarding the Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport Road."

The Western Union stock owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is believed to be safely reposing in the Mercantile Trust Company's vaults.

AGREEMENT TO BE TESTED.

Inter-State Commission Thinks the New Joint Traffic Contract Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission this morning sent to the Senate a copy of the "articles of organization of the Joint Traffic Association," signed by all the railroads, which articles of agreement were the subject of the commission's recent communication to the Senate. Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the commission, says that they have forwarded a copy to the Attorney General, and have informed him that "this contract, agreement, or arrangement is, we believe, in conflict with the act to regulate commerce, and cannot be carried into effect without violating the provisions of that act. We have the honor to request that you will direct the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York or other proper jurisdiction to institute all necessary proceedings by injunction or otherwise to prevent the carrying into effect of said agreement."

This action of the Inter-State Commerce Commission will probably have the effect of testing the legality of the new joint traffic agreement in the United States Supreme Court.

Chauncey M. Depew said: "I am very glad that an opportunity of testing the legality of the new agreement in the highest court of the land is likely to be offered. Personally, I cannot see how the enforcement of the agreement will violate any law. More than forty able lawyers have examined the new joint traffic contract carefully, and they all agreed that its provisions were in conformity with existing laws."

Suit to Secure Payment of Bonds.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Attorneys Garfield & Garfield of Cleveland, Ohio, sons of the late President Garfield, have filed a bill of complaint in equity with Clerk White of the United States court in a case in which over $500,000 is involved. The style of the case is "The International Trust Company of Boston, as trustee, &c., against the Coshocton and Southern Railway Company, the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Company, the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New-York, and John W. Vardwell of Cleveland."

It is a suit to secure payment of $600,000 of bonds issued by the Coshocton and Southern Railway Company. The petition asks for the appointment of another receiver in place of Wardwell.

Presidents to Meet in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A meeting of the joint committee composed of the Presidents and General Managers of Eastern lines has practically been arranged for Jan. 8, to be held in Chicago, with the end in view of passing upon the decisions of the committees of eleven each from the freight and passenger departments of the Central Traffic Association that these departments should be continued. In the case of the passenger committee, it was the opinion that the passenger department should be continued separately from the other, with a separate Commissioner.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—W. G. Hills, General Superintendent of the Tennessee Midland and the Paducah, Tennessee and Alabama, will continue in charge of the operation of those roads, which are hereafter to be operated by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis as its Paducah and Memphis Division. A. J. Welch continues as General Passenger Agent. G. McFadden as General Freight Agent, and R. J. Browning as Auditor.

—In the United States Court in Grand Rapids last Thursday, the petition for the discharge of Wellington R. Burt of Saginaw as receiver of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad was granted by Judge Severens. This action became necessary, as the road recently passed into the hands of New-York parties, and this gives them a clear title to the property.

—The Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, it is asserted on good authority, has already received deposits of majorities of all the first mortgage railway bonds afloat, excepting in one class, and, as to that, its assurances of majority deposits are complete. It is also understood that the committee controls a very large majority of all uncalled Omaha Bridge bonds.

—Judge Lurton of the United States Court in Nashville, Tenn., has ordered the receivers of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad to issue certificates and to sell them for the purpose of raising money to pay interest on the bonds.

—At public auction, in Macon, Ga., yesterday, the Macon and Birmingham Railroad was sold for $575,000, to a representative of Southern Railway Company interests. The road is 175 miles long.

—The terms of the lease of the Eighth Avenue line to the Metropolitan Traction Company for a period of ninety-nine years was ratified by the stockholders of each company yesterday.

—The gross earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for November increased $349,252, and the net earnings, after deducting expenses and charges, increased $148,847.

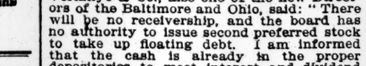
—Walter Hale succeeds F. H. Britton as Superintendent of the Montana Branch of the Great Northern. Mr. Britton is now the Superintendent of the Fergus Falls Division.

—For the third week in December, the Northern Pacific Road reports an increase in gross earnings of $48,757.

—Routine business only was discussed at the meeting of the Trunk Line Freight Committee yesterday.

—Stockholders of the Boston and Lowell Road will hold their annual meeting in Boston on Jan. 1.

—J. N. McNabb has been elected President of the new Peoria, Lacon and Northern Railroad.



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RECONCILIATION IN COURT

PETER DE LACY'S DAUGHTER AND HER HUSBAND SHAKE HANDS.

Defendant's Counsel in the Divorce Suit Withdraws His Remarks About the Wife's Father.

Judge Giegerich, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday heard an application for alimony made by A. H. Hummel, counsel for Mrs. Alice De Lacy Ratcliffe, in her suit against her husband, E. J. Ratcliffe, for a separation on the ground of cruelty.

The plaintiff is the youngest daughter of Peter De Lacy, and her husband plays the part of the good husband in "The Sporting Duchess," at the Academy of Music. The couple eloped a year and a half ago. Mrs. Ratcliffe is now living with her father at 19 West Seventy-first Street.

Mirabeau L. Towns appeared for the defendant. He accused Mr. De Lacy of having been at the bottom of all the trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliffe, and he declared that his client was a respected member of his profession, and a good husband and father. "My client," he said, "is a man of good character, and earns $125 a week, and any other man than De Lacy would be proud of such a son-in-law."

At this point Mr. De Lacy left the courtroom, and remained outside until after recess.

Mr. Towns denied the accusations of cruelty, made by the plaintiff. He produced an affidavit from a man named Potter, who was present at the time Ratcliffe is said to have abused his wife for breaking some glasses. The affidavit denied that there was any cruelty.

"Mrs. Ratcliffe only charges her husband with being away from his home for two nights," Mr. Towns said. "Think of it, your Honor, an actor married eighteen months and only away from his home for two nights. Mr. Ratcliffe has done everything he could for the protection and comfort of his wife. He would do anything, even to joining Waring's street-cleaning gang, to support her. I venture to say that if Ratcliffe could have fifteen minutes' talk with his wife, there would be a change in the complexion of things."

Mr. Hummel jumped to his feet at this, and said: "We will grant it at once."

"I will adjourn court until o'clock," said Judge Giegerich, "to allow these young people to consider the case."

As Ratcliffe and his wife walked out of the courtroom together, Judge Giegerich said: "I hope you will return reconciled."

"I don't think we will," returned the plaintiff, as she went away with her husband.

All the parties to the suit returned to the court after recess, and Mr. Hummel arose and said: "Your Honor, Mrs. Ratcliffe says that she is willing to forgive her husband, but that if he ever assaults her again she will take the law into her own hands."

Mr. Towns withdrew his remarks against Mr. De Lacy.

After some more remarks by the lawyers, Mrs. Ratcliffe took her husband's hand, and they left the courtroom together.

WITNESSES FOR LOUIS GORDON.

They Testify to His Prompt Payment for Goods.

Witnesses in defense of Louis Gordon, shirt manufacturer at 21 Walker Street, who is on trial for arson, were examined in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

Austin C. Trowbridge, dry goods merchant at 108 Franklin Street, said Gordon bought goods at his house. The accused had bought goods worth $410 some time before the fire, and had paid the bill several months after the fire.

William Jordan of the H. B. Claflin Company was next called. He said Gordon had been a customer of the house for fifteen years, and had had a credit as high as $15,000.

Ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for Gordon, asked the witness if he had told Gordon that money could get a favorable report of the factory fire from the Fire Marshal's office, as stated by Samuel Milch. Witness denied the statement.

"Did Gordon assign voluntarily insurance policies to the H. B. Claflin Company?" Mr. Curtis asked.

"In a measure it was voluntary," said the witness. At the witness's request Gordon made the assignment before his indictment. After this counsel for the H. B. Claflin Company had brought suit to compel the insurance companies to pay the policies.

On cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, the witness said he had gone to Gordon and asked him to assign the policies, so as to protect the H. B. Claflin Company. Witness said he did not use compulsion. Gordon now owes the firm $12,000, he said. The assigned policies cover that amount. After the policies were assigned, the firm did not give him any more credit. Gordon had consented to assign the policies, but said he also wished to protect other creditors, and so assigned some of the policies to Vietor & Achilles.

The witness was then allowed to go, after promising to bring to court the firm's books bearing on the transactions with Gordon.

Frank L. Stadt, business manager for W. L. Strang & Co., testified that Gordon dealt with his firm and had a first-rate reputation. At the time of the fire he owed the firm $8,500, which he subsequently paid.

On cross-examination the witness said Gordon went to his place on July 20, soon before the fire, and ordered some goods delivered. The witness told Gordon he must send in some more money before any more goods would be delivered. Gordon then sent in $1,000, and the goods were delivered.

William Walter of Bernheim & Walter, dry goods merchants in White Street, testified that Gordon bought goods at his house and had a good reputation. The accused at one time had a credit of $4,720. At the time of the fire he owed the firm $1,500. He paid it in the following September.

Michael E. Bannon of Converse, Stanton & Cullen of 83 Worth Street, testified that Gordon had dealt with his house, and always paid what he owed. After the fire Gordon got a partner and started the firm of L. Gordon & Co. He wanted to buy a large amount of goods, and made certain representations as to his business. The witness made an investigation. As a result he would not let Gordon have what he had asked for, but let him have $1,300 credit. This was afterward paid.

At the afternoon session representatives of various business houses were called, and testified, in effect, that Gordon had paid them all he owed them, and had a good reputation for honest business dealing.

The court then adjourned until Monday.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—William H. Jahn, Mary A. A. Miller, and Isabella Martin.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Lazarus vs. Lazarus—Wilbur Larremore. Alden vs. Alden—Albert Stickney. Matter of St. Nicholas Bank—Hamilton Odell. Middlebrook vs. Parsons et al.—Daniel O'Connell.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Ferris vs. Casey—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—People ex rel. Manhattan Railway Company vs. Barker.—Lawrence Godkin.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Corrigan—Edward Browne. Heilner vs. Donlon—Arthur D. Williams. Matter of Mareshall—Curtis R. Hathaway.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Brandt vs. Hargens—James M. Varnum.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Reuben Krause vs. Thomas Hagan et al., No. 1—George H. Taylor, Jr.

SUPERIOR COURT—Friedman, J.—Annie Fleck vs. Frederick F. Fleck—Edward Hymes.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Morris Gluck vs. Henry M. Greenberg—Adolph Lind.

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LABOR FOR THE CONVICTS

The Plan Recommended by the Commission of Prisons.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH FREE LABOR

Important Suggestions Made by the Board Regarding the State's Prisons and Penitentiaries.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The State Commission of Prisons has agreed upon its first annual report to the Legislature. It will be a very important document as it is outlined, and recommends a system for the employment of the convicts consistent with the provisions of the revised Constitution, which provides that the convicts shall be kept employed, but that after Jan. 1, 1897, their labor, or the product of it, shall not be farmed or contracted out, or sold, or given to any person or corporation, except that their labor may be for the State or its political divisions, or the product of it may be disposed of to the public institutions of the State or its political divisions.

Through some inadvertence no appropriation was made to pay the expenses of the Commissioners, but the report shows that the Commissioners have proceeded just the same in view of the exigencies of the case, and have visited and inspected prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, and jails, and have called for and obtained the statistics required. They have called before them all prison, penitentiary, and reformatory officials, representatives of manufacturing and labor interests, and those specially informed as to prison matters, and have listened to their views and interrogated them.

The report reviews the operations under the present law, under which labor has been contracted out on the "piece price" plan, or by manufacturing to some extent on State account for sale in the open market. It appears that during the last two years of business and industrial oppression the convicts have been idle much of the time, and the avails of labor were light, so that the deficiency amounted to about as much as the entire expenses of maintaining the convicts.

The report shows that the unfair competition caused by the contracting out of labor so cheaply has injured some industries and driven others out entirely, injuring both the manufacturers and laborers, while the State has been the loser, as the amount received hardly covered the expense of keeping buildings and machinery in repair. Manufacturing on State account for sale in the open market worked even more disastrously for the reason that the cry against prison-made goods forced the State to fall below the price that other manufacturers could afford, and thus had the same effect in disturbing the market, while the large items of commissions and expenses of sales agents made it even more expensive to the State.

The commission, therefore, arrives at the conclusion that it is time to try another plan; to try the one provided for by the Constitution.

The commission has called for estimates from all public institutions of the supplies purchased by them annually of such articles as can be manufactured in the prisons, and finds that it is practicable to have such estimates each year and upon them base a distribution of the labor of filling the orders among the several penal institutions. All of the labor of the convicts in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary is devoted to the use of the public institutions of New-York City alone, and cannot half supply them. The convicts cut stone, make fire escapes and furniture and building supplies of various kinds, and in this way New-York City gets the full value of the labor of its convicts, with all the profits on it, instead of contracting it out and then buying at higher prices for the use of the public institutions. Stone cutting can be done in the prisons, and wood-working; also, iron-working, furniture, clothing, shoes, and many other industries can be carried on; all of which would furnish useful trades to the convicts. Any article of furniture can now be duplicated in prison shops.

Heretofore, there has been no connecting link between the prisons. The State prisons are under the Superintendent; the reformatories are under independent managers, and the penitentiaries are county affairs. The penitentiaries have been in a strife to get long-term prisoners, and have been permitted to take convicts from Federal courts out of the State, and now have about 800 from out of the State, to be supplied with labor and to compete with labor. The penitentiaries were first intended as county jails or work houses in counties where large cities have sprung up making jails insufficient, as in New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. But they have procured laws permitting courts to sentence felons for five and even ten years to penitentiaries, thus mixing them with the mere misdemeanants and breaking down all efforts at classification under the Fassett law. The State has to pay the penitentiaries for keeping felons, though it has prisons of its own, where it can keep them cheaper, and utilize their labor, which is now given to the penitentiaries. Some of the cities where these penitentiaries are situated complain that this makes them a dumping ground for criminals from all over the United States and the State as they are discharged at the penitentiary door when the terms are ended, and many of them stay in preference to going to their former haunts.

The commission, having power of inspection and recommendation over prisons and jails and penitentiaries, can bring all into one system. It can receive estimates and distribute the labor. It is just as easy to send orders to State factories as to others, and will be far more economical to the taxpayers, for they will save the full value of the convict labor and the profit. It brings more labor in competition with free labor than now, but so regulates it that it will reduce tax

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15. Matinée—2.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00. Matinée.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—The Messiah—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15. Matinée—Hansel and Gretel—11:00. Twelfth Night—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GARDEN—A Stag Party—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:30. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Humanity—8:10. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Masqueraders—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Die Fledermaus—8:15. Matinée—Kabale und Liebe—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Tannhaeuser—8:15. Matinée—Lohengrin—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

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Are the Two One?

From The Cumberland (Md.) Times.

The Hon. J. S. Willis of Delaware has chosen his wife as his private secretary during his Congressional term in Washington. The distinguished and reverend statesman has no doubt consulted his comfort as well as his purse in this action; and yet, if man and wife are one, how can one be his own private secretary? And again, the law prohibits an official from drawing two salaries. If Mr. and Mrs. Willis are one—and the Good Book says they are—how can one draw two salaries at the same time?

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	27	46	49
6 A. M.	32	39	41
9 A. M.	35	36	39
12 M.	36	39	40
4 P. M.	25	43	43
6 P. M.	19	42	42
9 P. M.	16	38	40
12 P. M.	14	35	39

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 41.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 39.80
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 28.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 34.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TARIFF BILL CONDEMNED BY ITS FRIENDS.

The insincerity of the pleas made in behalf of the House Tariff bill by Republican leaders and prominent newspaper organs of the party has been disclosed in every Republican tariff speech on the floor of the House and in every editorial article by which the bill has been supported in Republican journals. This fact may be illustrated by the remarks and the attitude of our neighbor, The New-York Tribune, as well as by what was said in the Ways and Means Committee's report and by Republican members during Thursday's brief debate.

On Wednesday last, the day immediately preceding the passage of the bill, The Tribune severely criticised the provisions of it. Concerning the proposed increase of all existing duties (those on sugar excepted) by 15 per cent., in addition to the larger increases affecting wool and woolen goods, our neighbor said:

"It is not necessary as to some articles or schedules, and would only swell the nominal advance and rates without yielding any additional revenue. In some cases existing and highly unpopular monopolies would receive additional advantages to which they are not entitled."

The Tribune urged the Republican leaders to weigh such considerations as these before committing the party to the support of a measure which it "will desire to justify in future discussions." It had pointed out, our readers will observe, that the proposed changes "as to some articles" and even some entire "schedules" were "not necessary" and would not increase the revenue; also that the changes would be beneficial to "existing and highly unpopular monopolies." It might have added truthfully that a considerable number of the changes would actually decrease revenue.

The bill thus criticised and opposed was passed on Thursday, and on Friday we find The Tribune roundly berating the Democrats because they did not vote for it!

There was not a Democrat, The Tribune said, who was willing to "sink partisanship in patriotism" in order that he might help to pass this bill, and thus to impose "unnecessary" duties and to give "additional advantages to existing and highly unpopular monopolies." And our neighbor abused the Democrats throughout three-quarters of a column because they had refused to "rise above partisanship" and vote for a measure which it had itself condemned.

At the same time, but in another editorial article, The Tribune condemned the bill again. This, it should be remembered, was on Friday, the day after the passage of the measure in question. We quote as follows from this other editorial article:

"The fourth section, which adds 15 per cent. of the present duties in all other schedules except the sugar schedule, would be open to the objections recently mentioned.

"The calculation of new duties would be complicated and vexatious, the increase would only aggravate the absurdly unjust and in some cases infamously corrupt discriminations of the present tariff, it would in some offensive instances make the ratio so high as to invite criticism while adding nothing to the revenue, and it would in other cases continue the loss through fraudulent undervaluations which now results from ad valorem duties only."

Such, by the testimony of The Tribune itself, is the character of the bill for declining to vote for which the same journal on the same day attacks the Democratic members of the House!

Because Democrats would not "sink partisanship in patriotism" by voting to make "absurdly unjust" duties more absurdly unjust by 15 per cent., and to increase the "infamy" and "corruption" of "discriminations" already "infamously corrupt" by 15 per cent., and to give "additional advantages to existing and highly unpopular monopolies," The Tribune berates them and asserts that "it seemed absolutely impossible for one of them to rise above the lower level of partisanship" to the lofty plane of patriotism occupied by the Republicans who made and passed a bill so tainted (by its own admission) with injustice, favors to monopolies, corruption, and infamy!

And immediately after the passage we have quoted above, in the same editorial article, Mr. CLEVELAND is informed that "if he vetoes" this bill "he will place himself and his party in a most indefensible position." Why, neighbor, your own measure shows that no sane supporter of the measure would ever have been reached if the "revulsion of feeling" and "division of opinion" had ever had any appreciable existence outside of the misinformed journals of London and a pitiful fraction of the press of the United States.

WHERE THE CHANGE IS.

We now and then hear of "revulsions of feeling" and "sober second thoughts," whereby such great organs of public opinion as The Hackensack Republican and The Wilmington Evening are revising and correcting errors made by the rest of the press of the United States regarding the vitality and popularity of the Monroe doctrine.

We are not aware that President CLEVELAND has recalled his message or even altered one word of it. It is true that The London Daily News has exclusive information of a private telegram from Mr. OLNEY to Lord SALISBURY saying that the little note from the State Department was really of no consequence. We take leave to doubt this, for the good reason that the change appears on the other side of the Atlantic.

For instance, on the 17th inst. The News thought the message a manoeuvre of American partisan politics, and the results it thought "not likely to be serious." The results having outrun The News's expectation, on the 19th, it was very angry and denounced the message as an "outrage on right and justice." On the 22d, having possibly bethought itself of the situation Lord SALISBURY was in, instead of President CLEVELAND, it concluded that the "commission may be positively useful." A similar gamut was run by other journals.

In other words, England has at last discovered that the message was a friendly and peaceful document, and that trouble could result only by disregarding the unanimous support of it by the people of the United States. More accurately, this result would never have been reached if the "revulsion of feeling" and "division of opinion" had ever had any appreciable existence outside of the misinformed journals of London and a pitiful fraction of the press of the United States.

GOLD PAYMENTS IN FACT.

It is doubtful if the history of the Republic has ever presented a situation so striking and interesting as that which now exists with reference to National finance in connection with the business of the country. Every one competent to have an opinion on the subject knows that the stable value of the currency in which trade, domestic or foreign, is carried on and in which all obligations, public and private, are payable is the first and indispensable condition to prosperity. In the United States this condition has been observed now for seventeen years—since the resumption of payment in specie of the Government notes issued during the civil war. Since the 1st of January, 1879, no creditor of the United States has presented a legal-tender note of the United States, in the simple manner prescribed by law, and asked for its redemption in gold that he has not received it. And this steadfast policy has been pursued without the shadow of variation, though three times within that period the control of the National Administration has passed from one of the great parties to the other.

It has been pursued, however, under strangely confused and obscure provisions of actual legislation. In 1878, on the eve of the resumption of specie payments in coin, the Allison-Bland silver law was enacted, which made standard silver dollars coined under the provisions of that act full legal tender. When the date for resumption arrived, therefore, there had already begun the creation of "coin," in which, according to the technical interpretation of the statute, the United States notes were payable, but which was not gold, nor exchangeable for gold, nor of equal value with gold. For twelve years after the actual resumption there was no definite legal requirement that United States notes should be redeemed in gold. Then came the act of 1890, which, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion with legal-tender Treasury notes redeemable in either gold or silver, contained the declaration that it is "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other." As this could be done only by paying all demand debts in gold when desired, this declaration was, in effect, an absolute requirement to pay in gold. But before the enactment of this requirement, as after it, the policy of the Treasury was continued unwaveringly by every successive Secretary, no matter to what party he belonged.

This stanch fidelity to the highest interpretation of the requirements of National honor is the more remarkable and significant because all attempts to induce Congress specifically to pledge the Government to gold payments have failed. They failed even in the stress of the panic of 1893; they were unavailing last Winter, when the pledge was asked only as to the loan then pending; and in the loan bill introduced this week in the House of Representatives by the leaders of the majority payment is provided for in "coin" only. Probably to-day in the House a resolution declaring for gold payments would either be choked by the fierce clutch of Speaker REED's powerful hand, or, if allowed to come to a vote, would be rejected. Yet we speak the conviction of every business man in the land when we say that there is not the slightest reasonable doubt that in the future as in the past gold payments will be inflexibly maintained. The force of that deliberate and informed public opinion which exists among the men whose interests are involved, and whose interests are inextricably interwoven with those of the whole people, will compel this course as it has compelled it in the past. It is, indeed, not impossible that, were the National Legislature not assured that the Executive would maintain gold payments it would itself yield to this powerful force and give the requisite pledge.

Meanwhile, we have to keep steadily in mind the clear fact, confirmed by the history of these troubled years, that "the established policy of the United States" will not under any conditions or at any time be abandoned or compromised. The "parity of the two metals" will, in our currency, be maintained, as it always has been, by payment in gold whenever gold is asked for.

COST AND RESULTS.

Col. WARING is to get substantially all he asked for from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the work of the Street Cleaning Department next year. Controller FITCH, who has been very watchful of the estimates, as in some sort the representative of past administrations, assented to the increase in this case, though generally disposed to keep expenses as near as possible to the former standard on the ground that real reform in the departments should mean better administration without increase of cost. He was willing to make an exception of the Street Cleaning Department, because for years the Commissioners have complained that they were not allowed money enough to obtain the results desired.

Col. WARING took charge of the department after the appropriations for the year had been made up and could not be changed, and he set out vigorously to give the city clean streets and to show definitely how much it would cost, with an honest expenditure of the funds. He had many difficulties to contend with. The equipment of the department was inadequate, there were many men on the force appointed to oblige politicians, with little regard for fitness for the work to be done, the streets were incumbered with trucks in many parts of the city, and slovenly practices prevailed everywhere. In pursuing his plan of securing results and letting the cost appear afterward, the Commissioner outran his proportionate supply of funds in the first months of his administration, and in order to keep up the work the Board of Health had to be called upon to use its power to provide for emergencies threatening the public health. In this way he has been carried through the year.

He will start the new year with an appropriation based upon his own estimates and will have the advantage of continuing the work with most or its difficulties fairly overcome. He has found that with the rates of pay established by law and with the methods of disposing of refuse which he is still forced to use, it will cost something over $3,000,000 to keep the streets clean. With that amount there is every reason to believe that he will improve upon what he has already accomplished, for his course has been on of constant progress in methods and in results, and [illegible] not a man to remit his efforts for improvement.

Col. WARING has not only demonstrated that the streets of this city can be cleaned and kept clean and shown what it costs to obtain that result, but he has given an example of absolutely non-partisan service and has conquered the confidence of the public. Nobody doubts that he has expended the public money honestly, without diverting one dollar to the benefit of anybody but the city, and nobody suspects that favor or partiality has been shown in the employment or the retention of men. Politics has been completely eliminated from the conduct of the Street Cleaning Department.

What the people of this city desire in the City Government is not the lowest cost, but the best results at an honest cost. That is real economy in this as in any other business. Whether they are to be satisfied with the cost depends upon their confidence in the men who control the disbursements. If they get the desired results and feel sure that they have been secured through efficiency in the service and honesty in the expenditures, they will be satisfied though the tax rate be increased. Commissioner WARING by his vigorous and straightforward course has established this confidence so far as his department is concerned, but it is the only municipal department of which this can be said without qualification. It is the only department the head of which was appointed without any regard to politics and which has been conducted without a sign of partisan purpose, and as such it is a valuable example.

THE HERKIMER SUNDAY.

We dislike extremely to impute disingenuousness to ex-Senator WARNER MILLER, the more because if he has a defect as a practical statesman, it seems to lie in the opposite direction. Both his defeats and his successes have come from an excess of frankness. It was partly an excess of frankness on the subject of high license that left him outside the breastworks of Albany what time his cocandidate was entering the citadel of Washington. In revenge, it was an excess of frankness by which the wily PLATT and the prudent LAUTERBACH were greatly alarmed that has resulted in his being well spoken of in many pulpits and ill spoken of in the immoral resorts in which citizens of German origin are wont to congregate.

But when Mr. MILLER says that it is not possible to "find a saloon selling liquor in Herkimer on Sunday," it is plain that he says too much or too little. When he goes on to say that he "has heard these stories before, and they are lies, made out of the whole cloth," he makes a statement of which the most charitable explanation is that it is dictated by reckless ignorance. When Mr. MILLER induced the Republican Party to declare against the modification of the existing Sunday laws and attempted to impose the Herkimer Sunday on the City of New-York, it was natural that New-York should desire to ascertain what the Herkimer Sunday was. That natural curiosity THE TIMES undertook to appease, and sent a reporter to spend the last Sunday of last September in Herkimer to ascertain whether it was true that he could not "find a saloon selling liquor there on Sunday." He had no trouble in finding more than one, and he found which on Sunday or any other day would be disgraceful to any community, and in New-York would be proof of the inefficiency and presumptive evidence of the corruption of the police.

The accounts of these researches were fully set forth in THE TIMES of the next day. When Senator MILLER says that they are "lies made out of the whole cloth," he merely discredits his own assertions about the present condition of Herkimer. If he had not said this, but had confined himself to the present condition of Herkimer, we might have believed him. Even in that case, however, he would have said too little, because he would not have assuaged the popular desire to know how he and the other representatives of the better element in Herkimer had contrived to convert a town which was so exceedingly "wet" on the last Sunday in September to a town "as dry as a powder house," to adopt his own picturesque expression, before the last Sunday in December. Failing such an explanation, and seeing that Senator MILLER has promulgated perfectly reckless contradictions of the circumstantial and true "stories" that were told about Herkimer, people are entitled to infer that Mr. MILLER is making positive statements upon matters upon which he has no information, and statements which are without foundation in fact.

THE HIGHER COST OF WOOLENS.

What would be the effect of the changes proposed in the Republican Tariff bill, just passed in the House, upon the cost of woolen goods? The price of imported woolens would be increased largely by the new duties on woolens, and the price of domestic woolens would at the same time be advanced in proportion by the new duties on wool, the raw material of the manufacturers.

Republican authorities admit that the additional specific duties provided by the bill for woolen goods "would average about 30 per cent. of the actual value of such goods abroad." The price of imported dress goods and other woolen cloths in our markets would be increased, therefore, by at least 30 per cent. The value of the imports of such goods during the nine months ending with September last was $45,882,305. If the additional duties now proposed by the Republicans had been collected on these goods, the cost of them to American consumers would have been increased by nearly $14,000,000.

The price of domestic woolens would be increased also, and possibly the addition would be larger. The proposed duty on clothing wool (now free) is 6 6-10 cents a pound, or 42½ per cent. of the value. During the nine months ending with September last there were imported 107,551,676 pounds of clothing wool, having an average value of 15½ cents a pound. The addition of 6 6-10 cents would have increased the cost of this raw material by 42½ per cent., or to 22 cents a pound, and the total value would have been increased by more than $7,000,000. It is the avowed purpose of the Republicans to increase the price of domestic wool in the same proportion. Our readers can see how the price of domestic woolens to consumers would be affected if the cost of the raw material, both foreign and domestic, should be increased by 42½ per cent.

The Republican Party's purpose is to increase the cost of all woolen goods to consumers by at least 30 per cent. at once, if possible, and to cause a larger increase "in 1897-'98," as the Ways and Means Committee said, if the party should then have the power to do it.

A new argument against college athletics has been invented—the deplorable effect which they have on "good English" by grafting upon it "the coarse language of sports." The plea is truly amusing. What on earth is "good English," anyhow? So far as we know, there is no English better than English, and no writer thereof has ever hesitated to use new words from any source, provided they expressed an idea more clearly, or, even more picturesquely, than did those which formed the vocabulary of his grandfather. SHAKESPEARE is full of the "language of sports," ranging from falconry to pugilism, and if he lived to-day, it is absolutely certain that he would glean words from the football and baseball fields, and that—college professors would denounce him for it. Really great men are like the common people, in that they never make a fetich of the parts of speech; never imagine that dictionaries or grammars settle anything, and never make the mistake of confounding a live tongue with dead ones.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

WINDSOR—Hamilton Harris of Albany.

GILSEY—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff.

NORMANDIE—Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield of Elmira.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island.

EMPIRE—H. S. Dunbar, J. S. Clark, and M. E. Webb, Jr., of Boston.

HOFFMAN—Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica, and Judge John D. Mahon of Rome, N. Y.

WALDORF—Ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, ex-Gov. E. E. Jackson of Maryland, and George Bleistein and Edwin Fleming of Buffalo.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WILLARD'S—J. E. Loyler, New-York.

HAMILTON—H. S. Borrough, Brooklyn.

EBBITT—C. H. Nelson, D. B. Hunt, New-York.

SHOREHAM—Freeman D. Mackwild, Madison G. Hawke, J. G. Faron, New-York.

RALEIGH—E. H. Wells, B. J. McKee, F. H. Miller, D. C. Amstead, W. G. Hill, J. A. Robinson.

COCHRAN—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dean, Miss Cora Dean, Thomas Turner, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fromham, New-York.

ARLINGTON—G. W. Harman, Mrs. Harman, Brooklyn; W. F. Cochran, G. M. Camp, Mary Shelly, C. C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Page, New-York.

The Purple East.

William Watson in The Westminster Gazette.

Never, O craven England, nevermore
Prate thou of generous effort, righteous aim!
Betrayer of a People, know thy shame!
Summer hath passed, and Autumn's threshing floor
Been winnowed; Winter at Armenia's door
Snarls like a wolf; and still the sword and flame
Sleep not: thou only sleepest; and the same
Cry unto Heaven ascends as heretofore;
And the red stream thou might'st have stanched yet runs;
And o'er the earth there sounds no trumpet's tone
To shake the ignoble torpor of thy sons;
But with indifferent eyes they watch and see
Hell's regent sitting yonder, propped by thee—
Abdul the Damned, on his infernal throne.

BOND BILL NOT AN AID

Secretary Carlisle Objects to the Scheme of the House.

ONLY ONE REMEDY SEEMS POSSIBLE

Bonds Must Be Made Payable in Gold to Meet the Situation.

ADVERTISEMENT REQUIREMENT MISTAKE

The Ways and Means Committee's Measures Defeat Their Professed Object.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary Carlisle gave to a reporter of The United Press this evening his views on the tariff measure now pending in Congress.

"What, in your opinion, will be the effect upon the financial situation of the tariff bill passed by the House of Representatives yesterday?" was asked of Mr. Carlisle.

"I had supposed that very few could now be found who believe that our financial difficulties were caused by a deficiency in the ordinary revenues of the Government, or that they could be relieved by increasing taxes upon the commodities consumed by the people. These difficulties are the necessary results of our financial legislation, and they cannot be removed, even temporarily, by tariff laws nor by any other measures which do not directly enable the Government to procure the means necessary for the maintenance of gold payments."

"Do you think, then, that the bond bill reported in the House to-day will furnish any relief to the Treasury?"

"I am satisfied that there is but one permanent remedy for our financial embarrassments, and that is legislation providing for the retirement and cancellation of the legal-tender notes. But, recognizing the fact that such a measure would require time for its consideration, and for its complete execution if adopted, I had hoped that Congress would immediately take the necessary steps to assist the Government in its effort to procure and maintain such a gold reserve as may be required to remove distrust and apprehension, which have precipitated the present emergency.

"The bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means falls very far short of the requirements of the situation, and its passage will not affect beneficially the situation with which we now have to deal. Our difficulties were produced and have been prolonged and aggravated by the fear that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Administration, we may ultimately be unable to procure gold for the purpose of redeeming our notes, and, consequently, be forced to a silver basis, and this fear cannot be removed wholly until some action is taken by Congress clearly indicating a purpose to pay all our obligations in gold, when demanded by the holders.

"Although there is no substantial reason to distrust the character of our notes or other securities, or to doubt the purpose of the Government to maintain gold payments, the fact that there has been no legislative declaration upon the subject, and that no legal authority exists to make them expressly payable in gold, not only prevents the sale of our bonds for the replenishment of the reserve upon the most advantageous terms, but increases the demands for gold by the presentation of notes at the very times when we are least able to meet them without injury to our credit.

"If it was not generally expected that the three classes of bonds already authorized by law will be paid in gold at maturity, if demanded, they could not be sold except at an enormous sacrifice. But even this general expectation is not sufficient altogether to satisfy investors, especially in times of financial disturbance. About $16,000,000 in interest could have been saved to the people on the last issue of bonds if Congress had consented to make them expressly payable in gold, instead of coin. This condition is not at all improved by the pending bill, which still requires all bonds to be payable 'in coin,' as heretofore, and confers no new authority, except the power to issue and sell 3 per cent. bonds, also payable in coin, after five years, with interest payable in coin semi-annually. At the present time our thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds, with interest payable quarterly, are selling in the market at rates which yield investors more than 3 per cent. per annum, and this fact should not be overlooked in determining whether or not a five-year 3 per cent. coin bond could now be sold at par, as the pending bill requires."

"What will be the effect of the provision prohibiting the sale of bonds, except after public advertisement?"

"Assuming that a sufficient amount of gold could be procured in that way, any Secretary of the Treasury would prefer to advertise for bids, but it is evident that there may be circumstances when prompt action is required in order to preserve the credit of the Government, and in such cases a peremptory provision requiring a public advertisement might defeat the object of the law and prevent any sale."

Speaking of the section of the bill which authorizes the issue of certificates to meet deficiencies in the revenue, Secretary Carlisle said:

"While there is no necessity at the present time for resorting to the exercise of the power which that section confers, and may not be in the future, the Secretary of the Treasury ought always to have the authority to issue and sell, or use in payment of expenses, short-time certificates, or bonds of the character described in the bill. Such authority ought to have been conferred upon him long ago, and it ought to be made permanent instead of being limited to $50,000,000, as it is by the bill. Except as to this limitation, the second section of the bill is a good one."

ST. LOUIS BEATS HER WESTWARD RECORD

Despite Heavy Gales the Trip Was Made in Six Days and a Half.

The American Line steamer St. Louis arrived at the Lightship at 10:40 o'clock last night, making the passage from Southampton in 6 days 13 hours 12 minutes, thus eclipsing her best previous westward record by 2 hours and 39 minutes. She encountered a heavy north-northeast gale on Dec. 24, with a high, confused sea and many squalls. She met a fresh west to north-northeast gale Dec. 26, with hard squalls and high seas, lasting almost all day, and gradually moderating. The St. Louis met and overtook a number of steamers on the Atlantic lanes.

All the passengers were anxious to know if the Cunard steamer Lucania had yet arrived, and were surprised to learn that a severe gale had delayed her at Queenstown, which port she left Monday morning. She is therefore, expected to arrive before to-morrow morning. Among the passengers arriving on the St. Louis were Arthur Holland, J. McC. Hamilton, Jay Cooke 3d and Mrs. Cooke, A. S. Kimball, Charles Kiraify, Andrew J. Loader, the Rev. Dr. Moore, Walter MacFarlane, Dr. R. M. Pancoast, the Misses Rittenhouse, Capt. W. White, and Henry Miner.

Heartily Agrees with The Times.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I walked back to my hotel in Boston in order to thank you for your editorial in your issue of the 25th, on the Venezuelan question. When one sees in print just what he would like to express himself, and heartily agrees with it, I think it is nothing but right that you should know that there is one person at least who feels thankful for your position, and is in harmony with you. I am but an atom in seventy-five millions, but every atom tells.

BENJAMIN F. JACOBS.

WEST MEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 26, 1895.

—Those whom the marvel of color printing interest should see the three thin volumes of the "Nouvelle Collection de Costumes Suisses," illustrated from designs by F. N. Koenig, and published by Fuesli, at Zurich in 1805. The figures are as delicately colored as miniatures.

BELMAR'S RETURN A TRIUMPH

The Prima Donna and Jean de Reszke in the Title Roles of "Romeo et Juliette" Enthusiastically Received.

A brilliant audience witnessed a brilliant performance of Gounod's opera, "Romeo et Juliette," at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The boxes and all other parts of the house were well filled, and from all of these homage was paid to the truly great artists in the title roles.

It simply was another triumphant night for Melba and de Reszke. Favor upon favor was showered upon them to such an extent that the performance was extended almost one-third beyond its usual length. After the acts the audience applauded lavishly, and as the two artists stepped before the curtain, a perfect deluge of flowers followed.

If there ever existed a doubt as to Melba's popularity with the local opera public, it surely was dispelled last night, for seldom has an audience given such a warm welcome to a singer as that accorded to Melba on this occasion. No prima donna within the last quarter of a century has received higher tribute. Wreaths in numbers and of mammoth sizes were thrown at her feet from all sides of the auditorium, and floral pieces of many and beautiful designs were presented to her.

Although the audience was lavish in its favors to the singer, personally, it also paid a well merited tribute to a vocalist of rare lyric quality and finesse. She was an ideal Juliette on this occasion, and just such a one as would fascinate a Romeo, such as Jean de Reszke portrayed. His characterization was full of virility, and his vocalization replete with high artistic achievements.

In fact, no New-York audience ever witnessed a more perfect performance of this opera, and it is doubtful if it has ever been equalled in Europe. Since her last appearance here in this rôle, Mme. Melba has broadened her style of acting, and vocally she never was heard to better advantage. Her voice was as fresh last night and as flexible as at any previous hearing in America. She seemed pleased to be again with the Metropolitan Opera House audience, and she entered into the spirit of the part so completely that even those who have insisted that while she was a great vocalist she lacked histrionic ability, were astonished at her clever acting, not only in the balcony scene, but throughout the opera.

There were no evidences of his recent indisposition in Jean De Reszke's work. He sang with that vim and musicalinesr which has made him the foremost tenor to-day before the public. Others may thrill their auditors with high "C's" or "D's," but for art, pure and simple, he is the peer. It is his superior art that evokes the enthusiasm of the Wagnerite as well as the lover of the Italian school of opera.

The remainder of the cast was fully in keeping with the performance of these artists. Planeon was an ideal Capulet and Edouard de Reszke a perfect Frère Laurent; and M. Mauguiere, as Tybalt; M. de Vries, as Mercutio; Castelmary, as Duc de Verone; Signor de Vaschetti, as Gregorio, and Signor Rinaldini, as Benvoglio, are all entitled to praiseworthy mention, as also are Mlle. Bauermeister as Gertrude and Miss Clara Hunt as Stephano. It was a smooth and finished performance throughout, and Signor Bevignani, who conducted, contributed no small share to the beauties of the whole.

A SERIOUS AMERICAN PLAY

"Benedict Arnold," by Echard Golden, Poorly Acted Yesterday.

A historical play in five acts, by Echard Golden, who received a prize from a newspaper some years ago for writing a one-act piece, afterward found to be deficient in vitality, was acted, after a fashion, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon. In truth, it was very poorly acted. Such a performance would have ruined a drama made with the sure skill of a practiced dramatist.

Mr. Golden is still a novice. He has had no chance. His prize winning gave him some notoriety and some money, but no opening. He has not had the benefit of practice, which every dramatist must have, some way or other, before he can obtain recognition.

His play is called "Benedict Arnold." He takes a view of the arch-traitor somewhat at variance with the accepted facts of history, but one quite admissible in a play. We all know that Arnold's pique because of his fancied ill treatment by Congress first led him to think of betraying his country. Mr. Golden assumes that his first false step was taken immediately after the sentence of reprimand by the court-martial which sat upon the charges of the Philadelphia Council. Then, in the frenzy of wrath, Arnold inclosed in a friendly note, written by his wife (Polly Shippen) to John Andre, a promise of treason. Thereafter he conducted his correspondence (with Andre not with Sir Henry Clinton) by means of his wife's letters to Andre, and the replies to them. Miss Shippen had long been a friend of Andre, but Mr. Golden assumes that she was entirely cured of her Toryism when she married a patriot General. She did not know that the correspondence—continued at her husband's request, and quite formal—was used for treacherous purposes. Arnold received her letters unsealed, and opened the answers himself. She discovered his perfidy by opening one of the letters of Andre to her, almost at the moment news was sent by Col. Jameson to Arnold of Andre's arrest. The wife bitterly upbraided the husband for his treachery and his misuse of her correspondence.

Arnold escaped from the Beverley Robinson house, opposite West Point, before Washington's arrival. This is not history. In New-York, as a British officer, Arnold was snubbed by his associates. One insulted him, and they fought with swords at Clinton's headquarters. Arnold killed his man. This caused his downfall. The last act shows his degradation and death.

The Arnold of Mr. Golden is high-handed but patriotic till, under the sting of unjust treatment, he acts upon a sudden resolve to turn traitor. His reception of a coveted appointment from Gen. Washington the moment after he has committed the deed is a clever dramatic idea. He is the victim of remorse long before his exile.

The play is too long. The comic relief is rather immature. Its text, frequently simple and direct, is marred by some needless trite phrases and occasional lapses into purely literary forms. These faults could all be easily remedied. It is a grave and dignified work, highly creditable to its author, and deserves the benefits of intelligent stage management and competent acting. There were a number of skillful actors in the cast, but all seemed under some spell of incompetence.

Yesterday's trial performance was given for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. Many persons distinguished in social life were in the audience. The house was only half filled, but the receipts were large.

Benedict Arnold	Henry Jewett
Captain Devenent	Edward J. Morgan
Major Clarkson	Clarence Handyside
Beverley Robinson	J. Francis Brien
General Howe	H. A. Weaver
Alexander Hamilton	Hen

GLADSTONE ON THE PORTE

Mohammedans, Including Turks, Suffer from Sultan's Bad Rule.

ARMENIAN FLIGHT FROM ZEITOUN

Capture of the City Was Due to Superior Strength of Artillery —Details of a Massacre Near Marash.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Murad Bey, formerly Ottoman Commissioner of the Turkish Debt, who recently fled from Constantinople to Paris, sent to Mr. Gladstone a few days ago a pamphlet which he had published in Paris, entitled "The Yildiz Palace and the Sublime Porte," with a view to enlightening public opinion on Turkish affairs. In the course of his reply, acknowledging the receipt of the pamphlet, Mr. Gladstone disavowed any feeling of enmity toward the Turks and Mussulmans generally. He said:

"I have felt it my duty to make it known that the Mohammedans, including the Turks, suffer from the bad Government of the Sultan. I have heartily wished success to every effort made toward ending the great evil.

"Still, Turks and other Mohammedans are not, so far as I know, plundered, ravished, murdered, starved, and burned; but this is the treatment that the Sultan knowingly deals out to his Armenian subjects daily. There are degrees in suffering, degrees in baseness and villainy among men, and both seem to have reached their climax in the case of Armenia."

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that a great number of the Armenians in Zeitoun fled form the city before it was recaptured by the Turks. These refugees have reached Killis, in Haleb, where the Turks will make an attack upon them.

The dispatch adds that the capture of Zeitoun was due to the superior strength of the Turkish artillery.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Telegraphing under date of Dec. 26, the correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople says it is reported there that the Armenians who held possession of Zeitoun when it was recaptured by the Turkish forces were unable to make use of the two cannon which had been mounted for the defense of the place, being untrained in the use of such weapons. According to the report, the Armenians fled Dec. 21.

The Porte has information that the women in the beleaguered city made their escape prior to the time that the United States Minister in Constantinople received promises from the Porte that the missionaries would be protected at their various posts.

Some hundreds of Armenians, with their families, were weeks ago proceeding home to Harpoot from Adana, where they had been working, having among them £300, the amount of their earnings. For some time after their departure from Adana no tidings of them were received, and it was then rumored that they had been massacred.

This rumor, however, was not credited until a survivor of the party returned to Adana and narrated the experiences of himself and his companions. He reported that a band of robbers, all armed, had attacked the party at the edge of the Marash plain, and, ascertaining the identity of the custodian of the money constituting the earnings of the party, tortured him until he disclosed its place of concealment.

The custodian of the money was afterward killed, together with several others of the party, and after the robbers left the survivors proceeded. Upon reaching a point beyond Marash, near Malatia, they were attacked by another band, and most of them were killed, including four women and several children.

It has transpired that during the massacres at Marash a Mr. Levon, a teacher in the Protestant High School at that place, was subjected to the torture of being flayed alive, and then deliberately killed.

TURKEY'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

A Rumor that the Rothschilds Will Lend Money on Petroleum Tax.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that it is rumored that the Rothschilds have agreed to advance £2,000,000 to the Turkish Government against a new tax on petroleum. Another rumor is to the effect that Russia will guarantee the Rothschilds receiving £1,000,000 on account of the Turkish war indemnity. The correspondent does not vouch for the accuracy of the rumors, but declares that the suggested tax will be illegal unless the powers give their assent to it.

It was reported Dec. 17 that a petroleum monopoly was about to be granted to a Russian, whose project was supported by the Russian embassy. It was said that the applicant for the monopoly would undertake to raise a loan of 4,000,000 pounds Turkish, of which amount 1,000,000 pounds would be paid to Russia on account of the war indemnity, the balance to be at the disposal of the Turkish Treasury.

RUSSIA'S PROJECTS IN TURKEY.

Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky's Answer to an Armenian Deputation.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The St. Petersburg agent of the Armenian defense League reports that a deputation of Armenian ecclesiastics who were sent on a mission to the Russian capital to implore the Czar's protection, was coldly received.

Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed the opinion to the deputation that Russia had already made large sacrifices in behalf of the Christian subjects of the Porte. He added that if publicly invited by at least three powers, including Great rBtain, the Czar would be able to pacifically administer the disturbed provinces of Anatolia. But he must be assured of the support of Europe.

The Chronicle interprets this as meaning that Lord Salisbury will ask the Czar to do for Armenia what the Emperor of Austria has done for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Report of Losses at Zeitoun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 27.—A semi-official dispatch from Mersina, near Adana, says it is reported there that the Armenians lost 2,500 men and the Turks 250 in the fighting which resulted in the recapture of Zeitoun by the Turks.

PRINCESS AND BARONESS IN DANGER

They Break Through the Ice Near Potsdam and Are Nearly Drowned.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—While Princess Louise Sophie, wife of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, was skating with the Baroness Colmar, one of the ladies of the Prussian Court, near Griebnitz Lake, Bebelsberg, near Potsdam, to-day, the ice gave way, and the Princess and Baroness were thrown into the water, which was very deep.

A witness of the mishap, named Hankwitz, endeavored to rescue them with the aid of a pole, to which the ladies clung, but the ice kept breaking away, and threw Hankwitz also into the water, all three being in danger of drowning.

A son of Hankwitz ran to the rescue, and with the aid of a ladder succeded in saving the ladies and his father. The Princess and the Baroness were carried to the castle of Prince Frederick Leopold in an exhausted condition, but they are recovering from the shock and exposure.

CARDINAL MELCHERS'S FUNERAL.

Crowds Throng the Cathedral and Streets of Cologne.

COLOGNE, Dec. 27.—The funeral of Cardinal Paul Melchers, formerly Archbishop of Cologne, who died in Rome a few days ago, took place here to-day, and the body was deposited in the vault of the cathedral at noon.

The ceremony was conducted by the Bishop of Treves, who, in the course of the elaborate services, delivered a eulogy over the remains of the dead Cardinal, whom he characterized as having been a martyr to the liberty of the Church. Enormous crowds thronged the cathedral and the streets, the crush being so great that many women fainted.

CUBAN REBELS DEFEATED.

Spanish Reports of Several Engagements with the Troops.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Advices from Baracao, on the eastern end of the island, show a Government column had an engagement with a small band of rebels and defeated them. Six insurgents were killed. The troops lost thirteen wounded.

On Dec. 23 Gen. Prat dislodged the rebel forces under Quintin Bandera from the Toro estate, near Limonear, a short distance from Matanzas. Gens. Valdez and Navarro are in pursuit of the insurgents, and hope to compel them to stand and give battle before they can leave the province of Matanzas.

The vanguard of Gen. Prat's column, numbering 220 men, charged upon a body of 500 rebels and routed them. Five of the insurgents were killed and nine were taken prisoners. A quantity of arms and baggage, which the rebels left behind them in their flight, fell into the hands of the Spaniards. The troops also captured a number of horses, which more than replaced the animals that were killed by the insurgents.

Two hundred rebels, while making an attack on a train running from Cruces, Santa Clara, to Matanzas, were attacked and dispersed by a Spanish force commanded by Gen. Godoy.

Three engagements have been fought at Ramon de las Yaguas between a strong insurgent force and four Spanish columns under command of Gen. Costa. It is stated that the rebels were defeated, but the report has not been confirmed.

The rebels are reported to be retiring fom Guira, Cantabria, Jaguey, and the Cienfuegos district into the Cienaga de Zapata, the great swamp that forms the southwestern part of the province of Santa Clara.

To Search for American Citizens.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 27.—H. T. Groom, editor of The Industrial American, of this city, whose brothers-in-law, Harry and Dalton Arnold, were supposed to have been drowned in Biscayno Bay, Florida, but who are now believed to be in a Cuban prison, has received the following reply from Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, to his telegram of Saturday night:

My Dear Sir: Your telegram and letter received. Our Consul General at Havana will be ordered to make a thorough investigation of the subject, and if the Messrs. Arnold are confined anywhere in Cuba he will, I am sure, discover their whereabouts and take proper action to secure their release. Very truly yours,

J. G. CARLISLE.

Mr. Groom has caused to be inserted in Cuban papers the offer of $500 reward for the Arnold boys' return.

An Insurgent Chief Executed.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Acebo, the insurgent Chief who was shot at Cienfuegos yesterday by order of the authorities, died bravely. The execution took place at 6 o'clock in the morning. Acebo, before being taken to the place of execution, recommended his family to the care of his friends in the locality of his home.

Prince Alexander Very Ill.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Prince Alexander of Prussia, General of Infantry in the Prussian Army, is critically ill. He is seventy-five years of age.

Gen. Meerscheidt-Huellesen Dead.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Gen. Meerscheidt-Huellesen, Commander of the Garde du Corps, is dead.

CAUSED BY A VOW OR DRINK

Thomas Wilford Attempts Self-Destruction at Newark, Claiming to be a Member of a New-York Suicide Club.

NEWARK, Dec. 27.—Thomas Wilford, an insurance agent, thirty-five years old, claiming membership in an alleged suicide club of New-York City, to-night tried to kill himself, asserting that his act was in accordance with a recent decree of the club. The attempt was a failure.

Wilford came to Newark Christmas eve, and registered at the Palace Hotel. He drank heavily from the time he arrived. He told the attachés of the place and all others who would listen to him that he was "booked" to kill himself on the 27th of December. Wilford took all the bartenders of the place into his confidence, but they thought that he was joking, and paid little attention to his statements. Bernard Macauley, however, was disposed to believe the full story as told to him by Wilford, and he cautioned all the attachés of the place to watch him.

The rules of the club, Macauley said, as explained to him by Wilford, required that a member of it should commit suicide during the course of the year, and that the victim was selected by lot from the membership of the club. He said that at a recent meeting of the club lots were drawn, and it fell to him to put an end to his life. The date selected for the crime was Dec. 27.

Wilford drank heavily to-day, and toward dusk went about the hotel saying that his time on earth was rapidly coming to a close. However, nobody believed that the man was serious, and they simply ignored him.

An odor of gas was detected in the hall of the Palace Hotel about 8 o'clock to-night. The door of Wilford's room was forced and he was found unconscious on the bed. Windows and transoms were closed and both gas burners were wide open. Physicians soon revived the would-be suicide.

In Wilford's pockets were found papers, which indicated that he was a member of a suicide club. On one of the papers were drawn in red ink a skull and crossbones, beneath which were written the letters "December 27, 1895."

George Moore, Wilford's uncle, after a short consultation with the police, took Wilford to his home. Moore says the attempt of his nephew to kill himself was due to his protracted spree.

Texas House Destroyed by Bombs.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 27.—Fire, caused by the explosion of two bombs in the third story, destroyed the home of Edward Eakins, at Juano and Crutchfield Streets, with its contents.

There is no clue to the incendiaries. The loss is $40,000; insurance $15,000.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Narrowly Escaped Death.—George Lockhart, the elephant trainer, narrowly escaped a fatality at Proctor's Pleasure Palace yesterday afternoon during the performance of his comedy pachyderms. Waddy, the largest elephant of the trio, was swinging about the stage, lifting her huge feet high in the air and keeping time to the rhythm of the music. Lockhart walked backward in front of her, when he slipped and fell heavily, almost beneath the enormous form of the animal. The theatre was crowded with ladies and children, and their cries of terror rang through the house, for it seemed as if nothing could save the prostrate man from being crushed to pieces. But the sagacious brute changed step with incredible quickness and actually passed over him without so much as grazing his body. Then the audience applauded frantically. Mr. Lockhart is a man of undoubted courage, but he was as white as chalk when he regained his footing. He said afterward that he thought his time had come, and that he owed his escape from death or mutilation to the combined intelligence and affection of the great beast.

—Harry Askin Here.—Harry Askin, the young and energetic operatic manager, is now in New-York, having come here after the close of the "Kismet" tour. He says he is to have the Tremont Theatre in Boston again next Summer for an operatic season, and that R. A. Barnet, the author of "1492," is under contract to write him a burlesque. For the present season, Manager Askin has nothing to do, but he will accept any reasonable opportunity that offers to keep him at work this Winter.

—Souvenirs at the Casino.—The one hundredth performance of "The Wizard of the Nile" was given at the Casino last night before an audience which filled the auditorium to overflowing. Souvenirs in honor of the event were distributed. They consisted of bronze statues of the Sphinx, formed to be used as candlesticks. Victor Herbert announces that the book of his opera will be published on Monday, the work having been copyrighted, not only in this country, but in London and Leipsic.

—Soldiers at the Herald Square.—It was Seventh Regiment night at the Herald Square Theatre last night. Companies B and F of that regiment, attending the performance of "The Heart of Maryland." David Belasco, the author of the play, looked after the comfort of the military portion of the audience, and flags and streamers decorated the auditorium. After the performance the two companies enjoyed a fine luncheon at a popular chophouse.

—Paul Potter Gone to Europe.—Paul M. Potter sailed for Southampton in the Paris last Wednesday on an important mission for A. M. Palmer. His play of "Trilby" is soon to be presented under arrangement with Mr. Palmer in Germany, France, Holland, Sweden, Italy, and Australia. It will be produced literally the same as it is now being played in this country.

—Mr. McConnell's Christmas.—"W. A. McConnell gave away more Christmas presents than any other man, woman, or child, or collection of men, women, and children," said a theatrical man yesterday. "I received by mail a picture of him, done by some patent process."

ATHLETES ON HORSEBACK

Novel and Lively Gymkhana Games at Dickel's Academy.

TROOP A BOYS SHOW THEIR AGILITY

Helped by New-York Athletic Club Experts and Annie Oakley, They Entertain a Crowd Royally.

It would be hard to devise a more enjoyable programme of equitation and athletic exercises than was given at Dickel's Riding Academy last evening. The sport was good enough to warrant a crowd that would have filled even Madison Square Garden, and thus have put Grace Episcopal Church of Nutley, N. J.—for the benefit of which the sports were given—forever beyond the necessity of benefit entertainments.

The talent which furnished the sport was provided by the members of Troop A and the New-York Athletic Club, Miss Annie Oakley, the famous trick shot, being the only professional entertainer participating.

Dickel's Academy, by the construction of ample tiers of seats at the east and south sides, had been converted into a model amphitheatre for an exhibition of the sort that was given. One could see all the sport from any of the comfortable chairs that were furnished. Had the public known what a clever show had been provided, standing room would surely have been at a premium.

The seats were graced by a goodly company of ladies and gentlemen, well costumed and as enthusiastic as was consistent with good form. They joined freely in applause at an exhibition that to most of the ladies, at least, had the merit of novelty, boxing bouts in particular being to most of them a sealed book. It was plain that they enjoyed these bouts, and they became almost wildly enthusiastic over the mêlée and wrestling on horseback, both of which required skill and nerve. The gymnastic feats and fencing they had been made acquainted with at public entertainments, but the rest were novelties.

Among those who enjoyed the sports were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bayne, the Rev. and Mrs. John P. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. George I. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Adams, Miln Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Whitney, the Misses Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morgan, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fuller, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Putnam, M. and Mrs. John Vernon Bouvier, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Conduit, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus Geer, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roger Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Nairn, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Philhower, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Prout, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian G. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Skiff, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Small, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Heman Timlow, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Harold P. Powers, and Mr. and Mrs. James F. Haines.

Hugh Leonard and W. H. Page, Jr., wearing the winged-foot emblem of the New-York Athletic Club, began the sport with an exhibition of wrestling, "catch-as-catch-can" rules. Mr. Page was slippery as an eel and made a game and pretty struggle, and the sympathies of the crowd were plainly with him. But the superior weight of Mr. Leonard, who is an instructor at the game, made him a victor in both bouts, but not until he had sent Page about on his head like a top in several efforts to fetch him down on the matting.

Then Dr. Hammond, representing the New-York Athletic Club, and Mr. Shaw of the Fencers' Club, had a couple of fencing bouts in the Japanese style. It is fencing with go-as-you-please rules, and was cleverly carried out as a semi-burlesque, with a typical celestial salute and a rest with the fencers seated in Turkish fashion during the short rest between bouts. Both men got in clever body blows with their huge wooden swords, and honors were about even.

Gray-headed, but still very much alert and active, "Mike" Donovan then had a bout with big gloves with William Hart, one of his pupils. The latter was as agile as a ballet dancer, and danced about in lively fashion, occasionally getting in a good hit on the "professor's" nose, which made "Mike" smile, and then administer a friendly pat or two, much after the fashion that cat administers correction to a kitten that gets a bit too frisky in its play. It was a bout that put the assemblage in good humor for all that followed.

Annie Oakley followed with an exhibition of shooting with both rifle and revolver, such as she has given with the Wild West show for years, and won well-merited applause for the skill shown with both arms.

A pretty exhibition on the flying rings was given by Robert Stoll, the amateur champion at the gymnasium, assisted by A. Manrara, also of the New-York Athletic Club, who promises to rival Stoll at the game when he has had experience.

Then came the first of the series of gymkhana games of the Troop A boys. It was a potato race, mounted. Five potatoes were placed in a bunch at one end of the ring, and a bucket to receive them at the other. In batches of three the troopers then made the race. C. Baldwin, Dr. Herbert Claiborne, Clark Mellen, and W. C. Camman won in their respective heats, the latter making the best time, 2:13, with Baldwin but two seconds slower in the heat he won. The four then competed in the final, which was as close a race between Camman and Baldwin as was ever seen in any potato race.

Save to those immediately at the finish, it looked like a dead heat between the pair, the time being 1:58. Both men were mounted on perfectly trained animals, and seized their last potato at the same instant, Baldwin having a narrow escape from being unseated. But he held to his saddle, and then came a hot race for the buckets. He caught Camman, and, as they swung around to drop their potatoes into the tin receptacle, the "ping-ping" of the tubercles were so close together that there was certainly less than a second between them. The judges finally gave the race to Camman, after an appeal to the referee, Major Charles J. Roe, the Commander of the squadron.

J. Ward and J. Burke then showed that amateurs can give as pleasing a show on the flying trapeze as can professionals, and they brought credit to their instructor, "Count" Giannini of the New-York Athletic Club.

A series of pursuit and wrestling contests on horseback followed. The game was for the pursuer to capture a yellow ribbon tied about the arm of his opponent in the game. The contestants—the winner being given first in each case—were E. C. Hoyt and T. T. Bates, T. Sedgwick and Seymour Cromwell, Herbert Clairborne and F. D. Bowne, J. C. Baldwin and Howard Clark, H. M. Ward and Clark Mellen, J. S. Hall and G. E. Morgan, and E. C. Parish and H. C. Smith. The games were productive of lots of fun, the best wrestling being done by Hoyt and Bates, both finishing on the tanbark, as they were unseated in their struggles. The scrimmage between Baldwin and Clark, the former had to abandon his own horse and mount that of Clark before he got the coveted ribbon. The first prize was awarded to Hoyt and the second to Ward.

Alpheus Geer and "Mike" Donovan then had a pretty bout with the gloves, and, as the men were evenly matched as to height and weight, there was a lively exchange of blows between the pupil and his instructor. Geer knows how to use his right effectively and did not hesitate to send it home with considerable force on several occasions.

Then followed the feature of the show. It was a mounted mêlée, ten members of Troop A wearing red plumes and ten green ones on the big and heavily padded helmets that looked like bird cages. A blast from the bugler set the troops in motion. Each man had a stout stick for a sword, and the game was to knock off the plumes from one another's heads. The scrimmage was a battle royal, the troopers mixing up in lively fashion, and using their sticks with both vigor and skill. For seven minutes the troopers chased about the ring, cutting away at one another's helmets and plumes, meantime yelling like Indians as they cut, slashed, raced, and, at the same time, tried to defend themselves.

The yelling was infectious, and the crowd joined in the chorus with the boys and cheered and applauded while the fight was on. At the conclusion of the mêlée it was found that the reds had the greatest quantity of plume left in the aggregate, though no plume escaped a mauling. So to them the prize was awarded. Then the boys lined up, cheered one another, and as lively and pretty a contest as one would wish to see was at an end. The greens lost one man and attribute their defeat to the fact that T. T. Bates was unhorsed early in the mêlée, and so they were compelled to fight nine against ten men. Mr. Bates was not hurt, though he had a very narrow escape from being trampled on by two horses whose riders were after him when he was unhorsed.

A contest at high jumping wound up the evening's sport in which there were four competitors.

The members of Troop A who took part in the games were Messrs. L. M. Greer, W. H. Titus, J. T. Hoag, T. Sedgwick, F. D. Bowne, J. S. Hill, F. C. Huntington, E. C. Parish, H. C. Smith, E. C. Hoyt, G. E. Morgan, R. K. Prentice, H. J. Riker, C. S. Haight, L. Van Rensselaer, Robert Emmet, H. J. Slade, E. A. Thomson, W. G. Hitchcock, T. T. Bates, Dr. Herbert Clairborne, Herbert Barry, W. C. Cammann, E. L. Patterson, Howard Clark, J. H. Hammond, J. C. Baldwin, Clerk Mellen, and Seymour Cromwell.

The officers were: Referee—Major Charles F. Roe; Judges—Francis G. Landon, William W. Skiddy, Andrew Miller, Winthrop Cowdin, George E. Throop, and Guy Richards; Announcer—Fred W. Burns.

The committee in charge of these most successful games were: James R. Hay, Chairman; Butler Williamson, Treasurer; J. Roger Kingsland and W. S. Conduit, Secretaries; Alpheus Geer, Director; F. S. Delafield, Frank Fowler, Francis Skiddy Marden, Stewart Brown, and J. Fisher Satterthwaite.

HAD THE MAYORS FOR GUESTS

Richard Deeves Entertains the New-York and Brooklyn Chief Executives and Other Public Officers at Dinner.

Richard Deeves, President of the new East River Bridge Commission, gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Waldorf to Mayor Strong and the heads of the various departments in this city, and had also for guests Mayor Schieren and Mayor-elect Wurster of Brooklyn.

The table was placed in the large banquet hall. It was oval in shape, and profusely decorated with roses, and lighted by dozens of tapers. A Hungarian band furnished the music. The menu card was fashioned after a huge Christmas card, tied with silk ribbons, and was made up of six leaves.

The first leaf was inscribed "Christmastide Dinner, given by Richard Deeves to Mayors Strong and Schieren, Mayor-elect Wurster, and Fellow-Commissioners of the New East River Bridge."

Following the bill of fare came an engraving of the proposed new bridge with this beneath it:

Intricate web and mighty span of steel!
The island gateway to the Nation's mart!
Imperishable work of common weal,
Where each twin city hath a common part,
All hail!

The guests were Mayor Strong, Mayor Schieren, Mayor-elect Wurster, S. H. Wales, Recorder Goff, Col. J. J. McCook, Charles George Wilson, Francis M. Scott, John Henry Deeves, Maurice J. Power, Job E. Hedges, L. L. Buck, William Olcott, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., R. A. Cunningham, Putnam Bradley Strong, ex-Judge William G. Choate, Edward C. O'Brien, G. H. Hoover, Stevenson Constable, Stephen Deeves, William H. Taylor, William J. Dixon, H. Batterman, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Francis B. Thurber, S. V. R. Cruger, A. D. Baird, Gen. Anson G. McCook, I. V. Brokaw, James A. Sperry, Frank A. Pavey, J. Floyd Quin, Andrew Little, E. P. Barker, H. C. M. Ingraham, and Theodore Roosevelt.

The toasts numbered sixteen, and were headed "The Smoke of Rhetoric." They were responded to as follows: "Civic Pride," Mayor Strong; "Greater New-York," Mayor Schieren; "Where Will the Dutch Come In?" Mayor-elect Wurster; "In Case of War," J. A. Sperry; "An Ohio Man or an Irishman?" F. D. Pavey and Recorder Goff; "The White-Robed Angels," Col. George E. Waring, Jr.; "The Duty of Our Best Citizens in Politics," Col. S. V. R. Cruger; "Holding Up the Hands of Our Chief," Salem H. Wales; "Pulls in Political Life," Theodore Roosevelt; "What I Know About Politics," James R. Haines; "Anson G. McCook; "Mutual Admiration," A. D. Baird; "The Pick is Mightier than the Sword," Gen. C. H. T. Collis; "Is British Guiana Worth the Rumpus?" F. B. Thurber; "A Lawyer's View of Reform," ex-Judge W. G. Choate; "Statesmanship in New-York City," William Olcott; "Our Share in Reform," Francis M. Scott.

When questioned about his toast, F. B. Thurber said: "I only treated the matter lightly, in keeping with the jollity of the occasion. We did not touch on matters seriously at all."

Mr. Sperry's toast, "In Case of War," was a humorous allusion to the "strategic importance of the new East River Bridge in the defense of Greater New-York and the Brooklyn trolley car as an engine of war."

PICTURESQUE LEHIGH VALLEY

An Extensive and Interesting Exhibit in Philadelphia of Photographs of Summer Scenery.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—A stream of visitors passed into the assembly hall of the Union League to-day to view the exhibition of pictures of scenes along the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, photographed by William H. Rau of Philadelphia during the last Summer.

The large hall presented an animated appearance, with constantly changing groups of women in fashionable attire and men well known in business circles moving from picture to picture or chatting in sociable corners under the bright crimson and black flags of the railroad company, while a Hungarian orchestra played a tuneful accompaniment of operatic airs.

The photographs, numbering nearly 250, are exhibited upon the walls and on screens.

They reproduce, with a fidelity to nature which demonstrates the wonderful progress made in the artistic and technical development of photography, the region in which the charm of beauty, everywhere insistent, merits for it the appellation of the Switzerland of America.

The landscape here depicted possesses for eyes which seek the beautiful in nature an enduring charm of broad-bosomed, placid river reaches, their curving margins guarded by tree-covered hills, and mountain ranges breaking in strongly defined lines through the fresh, clear atmosphere of higher altitudes, or fading out in mystic contours in the distance.

The scenes are those of which the traveler catches flitting glimpses from the window of the car as it speeds along the Lehigh and Susquehanna Rivers on a sunshiny Summer day.

A committee of prominent officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, including Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent; A. W. Nonemacher, Assistant Passenger Agent; E. B. Byington, General Western Passenger Agent, and Charles Conrad, Traveling Passenger Agent, were present to receive the visitors and escort them through the gallery. The exhibition remains open to-morrow.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE IN BALTIMORE

The Firemen Were Hampered by Overhead Electric Wires.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—The most exciting fire in this city recently occurred at midnight last night at Charles and Baltimore Streets. The loss was $380,000.

The fire was in the four-story iron building occupied by Oehm & Co., one of the largest clothing establishments in the city. The flames were fanned by a high wind, and sparks were carried great distances, igniting other buildings.

The district is in the heart of the city, and is occupied by massive wholesale and retail establishments. The efforts of the firemen were hampered by the network of wires around the burning building, and the flames spread through the different floors rapidly.

The flames spread to the upper stories of the mammoth millinery establishment of Armstrong, Cator & Co., on Baltimore Street, and their million-dollar stock was threatened with a heavy fire and water loss. The fire was, however, confined to the top of the building. The fire also communicated with other establishments on South Charles Street, causing many small losses.

The losses are estimated as follows: Oehm & Co., $200,000 on stock; the Abell estate, Canfield estate, and Murdoch estate, owners of the buildings occupied by Oehm & Co., $125,000; Armstrong, Cator & Co., and other small losses, $25,000. The losses are all covered by insurance.

Oehm & Co. have the contract with the United States Government for the manufacture of all letter carriers' and other uniforms purchased by the Government. The firm employs 200 men.

Flying sparks set fire to the warehouse of William J. Dickey & Sons, at 16 Light Street, entailing a loss of $10,000. Other buildings in the neighborhood also suffered to some extent.

The Pilgrim Delayed.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 27.—The steamer Pilgrim put in for the night at Huntington, and did not arrive here until noon.

PRIMARY CALL INDORSED

Meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AGAIN PRAISED

Resolutions of Committee on Organization Approved—Wigwam to Aid in Getting Democratic Convention for This City.

The General Committee of Tammany Hall met last night at the Wigwam to indorse the call for the primaries Jan. 6, which was approved by the Committee on Organization Monday night last. There was only a fair attendance of the members. Chairman A. W. Peters presided and Reading Secretary John B. McGoldrick read the call, which orders primaries to be held in all of the Assembly districts and in the newly annexed territory, between the hours of 2 P. M. and 9 P. M. Jan. 6, and which provides further that the primaries shall be held under the primary election law.

The primary inspectors and tellers must take the constitutional oath of office, and all contestants must be allowed watchers. The call was adopted and referred to the officers of the General Committee with authority to publish.

It was expected that the Bishop faction in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, which is fighting against the continued leadership of Jacob Seabold, would make a fight to have the primaries held in the Tammany headquarters of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, instead of at the place Seabold has selected in Third Avenue. No protest was offered, however, the anti-Seabold faction having determined that it was of no use, and that they would confine their efforts to defeating Seabold at the primary.

After the routine business of the meeting last night, ex-City Chamberlain Thomas C. T. Crain offered the resolution indorsing President Cleveland's Venezuelan message that was adopted at Monday night's meeting of the Committee on Organization. It voices the sentiment of the majority of the people of the City of New-York and pledges the hearty support of the organization to the President in the matter. When it was read last night it was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Crain, in moving the adoption of the resolution, made a speech which called out frequent demonstrations of applause.

"President Cleveland," he said, "spoke at the right time and in the right way, and he spoke in a calm and deliberate manner. The English try to tell us that the Monroe doctrine does not apply in this case. We do not propose to take our laws from England on this subject. They say that the Monroe doctrine is not a part of international law. In all the fullness of its meaning, however, the Monroe doctrine will be written upon the pages of international law and be recognized by every diplomat, whether he be English, German, French, or Spanish."

As against the English contention that the United States had no right to interfere in this matter, Mr. Crain asked what the claim of England and other European countries would be if France should invade Belgium. They would immediately raise the cry that such action on the part of the French was a disturbance of the balance of power.

There were three ways of settling international controversies—by diplomacy, by arbitration, and by the unsheathing of the sword. Mr. Crain declared that in his belief peace would be maintained and that the Monroe doctrine would be upheld.

"The question," he said, "will be settled justly, or the principles of the Monroe doctrine will be defended by the full power of this free country."

There was a storm of applause when Mr. Crain concluded. George W. Gibbons declared that the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine should be regarded as one of the principles of Tammany. He moved that the resolution offered by Mr. Crain be adopted by a rising vote.

Chairman Peters, in putting the motion, called for a rising vote, and every man on the committee jumped to his feet and voted "Aye!" The message was indorsed unanimously.

Senator-elect Thomas F. Grady offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily applaud and indorse the organized and earnest effort in which a committee of our representative citizens has engaged to have New-York City designated as the place for the holding of the next Democratic National Convention, and in the example which they offer we recognize that laudable civic pride which deserves the support and co-operation of every organization and citizen, regardless of all political differences and distinctions.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee appoint a committee of thirty-five to co-operate with such committee as may be named in the attainment of its purpose, and that the committee so appointed be authorized to tender, in the name of this organization and its constituency, the Democracy of the City of New-York, to the National Democratic Committee a cordial invitation to the hospitality, comforts, and conveniences of this, the first city of the Union, for the delegates and visitors to the Democratic National Convention of 1896.

Resolved, That the Chairmen of the several committees of this organization be ex-officio members of the committee here provided for.

The resolutions were adopted, and Chairman Peters will announce the names of the Committee of Thirty-five in a day or two.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH FOR PEACE

Dr. Abbott's Congregation Thinks the World Would Be Hurt if We Should Fight England.

About 100 members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, at a meeting in the lecture room last night, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, At the close of the Sunday evening service of Dec. 22 Plymouth Church congregation, by an informal but unanimous vote, authorized the Board of Trustees to send to the Rev. Charles A. Berry, as pastor of Queen's Chapel, Wolverhampton, England, in response to a message from that church, a telegraphic reply reciprocating the paid message and expressing in return an earnest desire and prayer for peace between the two nations; and

Whereas, At a meeting of the Board of Deacons subsequently held the pastor was authorized to cable, and he did thereupon cable, such reply in the following words: "The great congregation of Plymouth Church, by unanimous rising vote, returns greetings. We join in prayer for peace with kin beyond the sea";

Resolved, That Plymouth Church, in regular annual meeting assembled, hereby ratifies and confirms the above action and adopts as its own the message sent in its name by its pastor.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the church, the issue of peace or war is not an ordinary political or party question and ought not to be made or threatened on behalf of the Nation without such careful and thorough public discussion as shall demonstrate its absolute necessity as the last resort for the prevention of greater evils and crimes.

Resolved, That a war with Great Britain would be at this time the greatest calamity which could afflict the civilized world or hinder the progress of the kingdom of Christ, and would be especially horrible as involving us in hostilities with our peaceful neighbors of Canada, who have no concern with the alleged occasion thereof.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every Christian church to protest vigorously against all acts and utterances tending to commit this Nation prematurely to any war, and especially to one not regularly called after exhaustive consideration as unavoidable.

Resolved, That, without characterizing any step thus far taken by the Government of the United States, we declare our conviction that nothing has yet occurred or has been disclosed to the public as likely to occur, which would make an aggressive war on the part of this Nation anything less than a shocking crime against humanity and against God.

There was a discussion, the main feature of which was that the word "aggressive," in the last part of the last resolution, was declared not the proper one, and the word "avoidable" was inserted instead.

Murderer's Mother's Money Missing.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Frances Sperling, mother of Christopher Sperling, who murdered his wife and then committed suicide, Feb. 18, died last night in her home, 707 First Street.

Mrs. Charls Zang, her daughter, with whom she boarded, says Mrs. Sperling had $400 concealed in her bed when she became ill, a week ago. This money cannot now be found, and the police are investigating the case. An insurance policy on Mrs. Sperling's life, which was also concealed in the bed, was found to-day in a neighboring blacksmith shop, but no one knows how it got there.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that the proposed establishment of Adams Ledge Light on Ames Ledge Spindle on the east side of the Kennebec River, about six and one-half miles above Bath, is postponed until the reopening of navigation in the Spring.

PHYSICIANS UPHOLD THEIR ACTION

Academy of Medicine Votes Not to Protest Against Method of Charities Commissioners in Selecting Doctors.

The members of the Academy of Medicine, summoned last night to a special meeting, after a long and ardent debate conducted behind closed doors, decided by a vote of more than two to one not to censure the action of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in placing the appointments of the physicians and surgeons to the various city institutions in the hands of the incorporated medical colleges of New-York City, and in those of the Fourth Division of Bellevue Hospital.

The original resolutions were offered at the last meeting of the Academy of Medicine Dec. 19, and referred to all the recent changes toward giving the medical schools of New-York City a practical monopoly of the appointments to all the hospitals directly supported by the municipal government. The call to the meeting last night was in the following terms:

"A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 27, 1895, at 8 o'clock, to consider the following resolutions presented at the meeting of Dec. 19:

"Resolved, That the New-York Academy of Medicine deprecates the action of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in abolishing the Consulting Board of Bellevue Hospital, and the Consulting and Visiting Boards of the City, Harlem, Gouverneur, Fordham, and Maternity Hospitals, the Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Almshouse, Workhouse, and Incurable Hospitals, and the Randall's Island Hospital.

"Resolved, That the New-York Academy of Medicine protests against the action of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in placing the nominations, and practically the appointments, of the consulting and visiting staffs of these hospitals in the hands of the incorporated medical schools and the Fourth Division of Bellevue Hospital, (to all intents and purposes a monopoly,) as cont

DUNRAVEN'S CASE STATED

Testifies Before the New-York Yacht Club Investigating Committee.

MR. CHOATE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION

The Proceedings in the Model Room of the Clubhouse Kept a Secret by the Members of the Committee.

The model room of the New-York Yacht Club was a courtroom yesterday, and the proceedings in that room were of the greatest importance and interest to yachtsmen all over the world. A committee appointed by the club began the investigation of the charges of fraud made by Lord Dunraven against those in charge of the Defender. Lord Dunraven, his lawyer, and friends had come all the way from England to prove his charges, which, if true, would bar Mr. Iselin from the association of gentlemen. The committee decided that the investigation should be a secret one, and all who took part in the proceedings, according to Joseph H. Choate, had "the seal of silence placed on their lips."

In spite of this some little of what transpired in the clubhouse leaked out. The committee, Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, George L. Rives, E. J. Phelps, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, took their seats at 10:15 o'clock. Mr. Morgan presided, and at once started things by calling on Lord Dunraven to produce any evidence that he had to substantiate the charges that the trim of the Defender had been fraudulently changed after the yacht had been officially measured by John Hyslop, in order to increase her waterline length.

George R. Asquith, the London barrister who has come over with Lord Dunraven to assist at the investigation, first addressed the committee on behalf of his client. It is said that he made a strong appeal that the reporters of the different newspapers should be admitted. He argued that the public was greatly interested in the case, and that Lord Dunraven was willing that all he said and did should be made public.

The committee declined to change its decision that the proceedings should not be public. Mr. Asquith then proceeded with his case. He briefly stated what the charges were, and outlined the course that would be taken to prove that Lord Dunraven was right in making them.

Lord Dunraven was then called as a witness. In answer to questions by Mr. Asquith, he told how the Valkyrie and the Defender were measured in the Erie Basin on the afternoon of Friday, Sept. 6. He told the result of Mr. Hyslop's work, and then explained how the two yachts were towed down to the Horseshoe and anchored for the night.

Then came the charges. Lord Dunraven was on the Valkyrie's tender, the City of Bridgeport. Rear Commodore Arthur Glennie, Thomas Ratsey, Captains Cranfield and Sycamore, and all the crew of the Valkyrie were on the same boat. During the evening and long into the night all on the Bridgeport saw the crew of the Defender Bridgeport saw the crew of the Defender working like beavers. They were handling lead, which was being cut up and stowed away. The next morning, according to Lord Dunraven, the Defender appeared to be floating several inches lower in the water than when she was in the Erie Basin, and this, of course, materially increased her water-line length.

Mr. Latham A. Fish was to be the representative of the New-York Yacht Club on board the Valkyrie that day, and when he boarded the English yacht Lord Dunraven told him of his suspicions, and requested that the two yachts should be measured again, and that the yachts should be marked fore and aft. After the race was over, Lord Dunraven repeated his suspicions to Mr. Fish, and wrote a letter to the Cup Committee, putting his charges in writing, and requesting that the committee have the two yachts measured at once, and marked, and, if that could not be done, that the committee put some responsible person in charge of each yacht until they could be remeasured the next day.

Lord Dunraven told how the committee ignored his request, and that the two yachts were towed up to Seymour Rhode and anchored there for the night. Then, according to the Irish Earl, the extra lead was taken off, and when the two yachts were remeasured they were practically the same length as Mr. Hyslop's tape showed.

While Lord Dunraven was testifying Mr. Morgan was called down town on important business. He hurriedly left the clubhouse and Mr. E. J. Phelps took his seat as President of the committee.

When Lord Dunraven was through with his direct testimony Mr. Choate, who is looking after the interests of Mr. Iselin and the owners of the Defender, took a hand in the proceedings. He questioned his Lordship for a long time, and, according to the members of the club who could hear what was going on in the courtroom, there was a very lively time, and the Defender crowd hugely enjoyed the way the eminent lawyer handled the representative of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Mr. Choate wanted Lord Dunraven to tell the advantage that would be derived by loading the Defender down with several tons of extra lead. The Earl had a great chance to air his technical knowledge of the construction of a yacht, but Mr. Choate got the better of him on this point.

An adjournment was taken for luncheon at 1:15 o'clock. After three-quarters of an hour's recess, Mr. Choate tackled Lord Dunraven again and handled him unmercifully. When Lord Dchraven retired he was not nearly so chipper as when he entered the clubhouse early in the morning.

Arthur Glennie was the next witness. His testimony was practically the same as that given by the Earl, and then Mr. Choate again cross-examined.

Mr. Asquith then took a bundle of affidavits out of his briefbox and offered them in evidence. He read each one in a calm, deliberate way, and made the most of every piece of important testimony that they contained. Mr. Asquith did not shine very brilliantly beside Mr. Choate. He is slow, plodding, and methodical. He is a good talker, but appeared very ordinary beside the distinguished New-York lawyer. Mr. Asquith, however, did not have a chance to distinguish himself yesterday. He is said to be a great cross-examiner, and his innings will come to-day, when the Defender side are stating their case.

About 5 o'clock all the Dunraven testimony was completed. Mr. Choate made a short address, and called N. G. Herreshoff as the first witness. Mr. Herreshoff designed and superintended the construction of the Defender. He told how the yacht was built, and gave her dimensions and a technical description of her construction. Then he told how much lead would be necessary to sink the yacht four inches and the effect the extra ballast would have on the yacht's sailing. He had not finished his testimony when the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

To-day Mr. Herreshoff will be cross-examined by Mr. Asquith. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Herbert C. Leeds, Newberry D. Thorne, C. Oliver Iselin, Capts. Haff and Terry, and members of the crew will testify, and it is thought all the evidence will be completed at this session.

The model room of the club had been arranged to suit the requirements of the case, and presented the appearance of a miniature court of justice. A large table covered with red cloth stood at the head of the room, with five chairs for the investigating committee. To the right of this table was a small table for the witness under examination, and another large table was provided for the lawyers and their assistants.

J. Pierpont Morgan presided. Lord Dunraven, with his lawyer, George R. Asquith, and his friend, Arthur Glennie, sat at one table, and at another were C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner of the Defender, his lawyer, Joseph H. Choate; Latham A. Fish, a member of the Cup Committee; Herbert C. Leeds, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Woodbury Kane, who sailed on the Defender in all her races. The other witnesses occupied chairs further back in the room. Down stairs in the billiard room were Capts. Haff and Terry, Mate Berry, the Defender's crew, Riggers Bileman and Byno, Capt. Taylor of the Hattie Palmer, and Capt. Brandeau of the tug Wallace B. Flint. They will testify to-day.

Detective Madden of the Central Office and Detective Riordan of the Nineteenth Precinct stood at the foot of the stairs leading up to the model room, and no one, not even a club member, was allowed to go up stairs who had not a pass from the investigating committee.

Members of the club visited the house hoping to find out how the investigation was progressing. Their curiosity was not satisfied, however. The clubhouse was a centre of attraction all day long. A small army of reporters occupied the block on Madison Avenue between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets from early in the morning until after the committee adjourned. Every one who went in or out of the clubhouse during the day was interviewed. If he was just an ordinary member, he would reply: "I don't know anything." If he was one of the chief actors in the drama he would say: "I have nothing to say."

Every one who passed by the clubhouse would gaze for a moment at the second-floor windows, and many hung about the avenue hoping to catch a glimpse of the distinguished men who were engaged inside.

Those who took part in the investigation began to arrive in the clubhouse as early as 9 o'clock. S. Nicholson Kane, the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, was one of the first, and then came George L. Rives, the Secretary of the investigating committee. E. J. Phelps walked up from the Clarendon Hotel, and was on hand shortly before 10 o'clock. C. Oliver Iselin, with a determined look, and Woodbury Kane, one of his amateur yachting chums, entered together. They were talking seriously as they walked up the clubhouse steps. Herbert C. Leeds, another amateur, and a Boston man, who is heavy enough to help man the main sheet, was the next to arrive. Capt. Mahan was the next, and he was followed by the crack sailor men, Capts. Haff and Terry, and some of the men who sailed the Defender. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Iselin's legal adviser, was the next, and then ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan and "Nat" Herreshoff arrived on the scene. "Nat" Herreshoff looked just about the same as he does when working in his yard or when sailing on a yacht, and was as sphinx like as ever.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., the giant lieutenant of the Naval Reserve, was the next to appear. He is another of the Defender's amateur crew. He carried with him a bundle of golf sticks. A. Cass Canfield was the next, and then the Englishmen appeared on the scene. Lord Dunraven wore a long light-colored boxcoat, and appeared to be in high spirits. He chatted with Lawyer Asquith, who carried his brief box, and Arthur Glennie as he walked up from Twenty-fifth Street. Right behind them were A. G. Hamilton, Lord Dunraven's secretary. A valet followed, loaded down with a big black leather bag, which was supposed to contain the damaging affidavits. Latham A. Fish joined the Englishmen on the clubhouse steps. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Chairman of the committee, reached the clubhouse shortly after 10 o'clock, and William C. Whitney, faultlessly correct and calm as usual, drove up at 10:10 o'clock, and five minutes later the investigation began. Later in the day ex-Commodore James D. Smith and Measurer John Hyslop visited the clubhouse, and were at once admitted to the courtroom.

There was lots of fun on the avenue when the adjournment was taken for luncheon. Every one interested in the proceedings tried to dodge the reporters, and many of them seemed to think it was a big joke. Mr. Iselin, with W. Butler Duncan, E. D. Morgan, and N. G. Herreshoff, walked quickly across the avenue and called out "Nothing to say." The Englishmen went out together, with Lord Dunraven in the middle of the group. His Lordship smiled grimly at the reporters and Mr. Asquith echoed Mr. Iselin's statement, "Nothing to say."

Captains Haff and Terry, the members of his crew, started off to the Putnam House for lunch just as Mr. Iselin was leaving the clubhouse.

"Send the bill to me," said Mr. Iselin as they went away.

"No, Siree," replied Capt. Haff. "We came here of our own accord, and we intend to spend our own money."

Hank Haff was surrounded by reporters as soon as he got on the sidewalk. "Now, look here," said he, "you know I like to tell you everything, but I haven't been before the committee as yet, and know absolutely nothing. There is nothing for me to say. Lord Dunraven believes he is right, but he is wrong, nevertheless. The investigation will show that."

Mr. Choate and Mr. Leeds left the clubhouse together. They headed down the avenue on a broad reach. When in front of Madison Square Garden, several reporters started in pursuit. At the Twenty-fifth Street corner, the lawyer and amateur sailor, both Harvard men, wore ship and headed across the street on the port tack. The manoeuvre was successful, and the reporters were left.

There was the same fun at 6 o'clock, but the results were just a little bit more successful.

Mr. Phelps said: "At a meeting of the committee held a few days ago, it was decided that the investigation should be a secret one. As soon as all the evidence is in, arrangements have been made to issue a report to the public."

William C. Whitney said: "All I'm allowed to tell you is, that Mr. Phelps took the chair when Mr. Morgan left this morning, and Mr. Hives acted as Secretary."

Latham A. Fish, who was the first to leave the clubhouse, said: "The committee has adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. It is thought that the investigation will close to-morrow. I cannot say anything. We have been formed into a band of conspirators, with 'Silence' as our watchword."

Joseph H. Choate said: "The court has placed the seal of silence on the lips of everybody connected with the case."

Lord Dunraven was escorted to his apartments by two detectives. He said in answer to an inquiry: "I am sorry, but I can't say anything."

Jawver Asquith said: "I would like to talk, but I'm sorry I cannot."

C. Oliver Iselin seemed to be in a rare good mood. He slapped the reporter gleefully on the shoulders, and said: "Wait until to-morrow."

Mr. Glennie said: "I've nothing to say," and hurried away.

Capt. Terry said: "Get away from me. I know nothing."

NEW BLOOD OR QUICK DEATH

Good Work of Williamsburg Benevolent Society May Soon Be Ended.

The good work of the Williamsburg Benevolent Society, which has been doing deeds of inestimable value in the Eastern District of Brooklyn for many years, is likely to come to an end very soon if an additional membership is not secured. The society has just issued its twenty-second report, and among other things sounds a note of warning that it may be the last report it will be able to present.

"We must have additional help and new blood infused into the organization if we are expected to continue the good work any longer," said Henry E. F. Voigt, the President of the association to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon. "More than pecuniary aid is needed in this matter. For several years my fellow-officers and I have been doing the lion's share of the work pertaining to the organization. Now we want some new members who will take an active interest in the society and do their share of the duties connected with it.

"Cases have to be inquired into and visits made to the poor and afflicted, which can only be done by willing volunteers. I am getting advanced in years, and as a result cannot do as much work as younger men can do. The same may be truthfully said of some of my colleagues who have cheerfully borne their share of these self-imposed duties for a very long period.

"The remaining officers of the society also favor the enrollment of new members before the hard Winter sets in. They are M. F. Lindhorn, Vice President, 103 Grove Street; A. Dietrich, Recording Secretary, 14 Belvidere Street; Robert Dietrich, Assistant Secretary, 14 Belvidere Street; E. A. Heule, Corresponding Secretary, 329 South Fifth Street; Henry Roeber, Treasurer, 267 Vernon Avenue; Trustees—J. B. Hein, 65 Union Avenue; C. V. Zuissman, 23 Broadway."

"The society does most of its work in neighborhoods where there is much suffering and where other organizations seldom enter," said Treasurer Roeber. "The receipts for the last year were $1,899.30, and the disbursements $1,633.38. The balance left from last year was $280.16, and the cash on hand now amounts to $546.08."

GAVE A RECEPTION AND DANCE

First Division, First Naval Battalion, Entertains.

The members of the First Division of the First Naval Battalion of New-York gave a reception and dance in their quarters on board the United States steamship New-Hampshire at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street last night. The spar deck was reserved for dancing, and was artistically decorated with bunting and American flags, through which gleamed electric lamps.

The patronesses of the affair were Mrs. Robert P. Forshew, Mrs. James Macfarlane, Mrs. W. E. Carver, Mrs. A. G. Dooley, Mrs. P. O'Shea, and Mrs. W. E. Powers. Among those who took part in the reception and subsequent dance were Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding the battalion, who was accompanied by his daughter; Col. H. Livingston Satterlee of Gov. Morton's staff, Lieut. Commander George E. Kent, Lieut. Greene, Surgeon Butts, Lieut. E. C. Weekes, Lieut. W. Butler Duncan, Lieut. Stayton, Lieut. Eyre, Lieut. Robert P. Forshew, Lieut. E. B. Renwick, and Ensign James Macfarlane, Jr.

William H. Smith was the floor manager, and the members of the committee in charge of the arrangements were Thomas J. Baxter, Jr., Frederick P. Hill, W. E. Carver, H. W. Dooley, and Daniel D. Hoag.

The music for both promenade and dancing was furnished by the band of the First Naval Battalion. Supper was served in the wardroom, on the gun deck, at midnight.

IT WILL BE A BIG SHOW

The Annual Exhibition of Bicycles Expected to Overshadow All Others.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, JAN. 18 TO 25

Nearly Four Hundred Spaces Allotted —Exhibitors and Dealers Coming From All Parts of the Country.

When it is taken into consideration that the total sales of bicycles in America in 1878 were ninety-two machines, and that President Spalding of the Cycle Board of Trade has estimated that during the coming year something like 1,000,000 will be placed upon the market, it is easy to see what enormous proportions cycling as a sport and trade has attained. Under such progress, exhibitions of bicycles and all that pertain thereto have become a necessity, and in this city, at Madison Square Garden, from Jan. 18 to 25, there will be a show such as was never seen before in this country or in Europe. Shows are considered a necessity in several ways. In the first place, the manufacturers look upon them as the best means of introducing to the public generally, the improvements and new ideas advanced annually by the inventors.

Close to 400 spaces have been allotted to exhibitors, and this statement, to the bicycle man, will give a very accurate idea of the size of the exhibit. So many spaces were never called for before, and it is a question whether a bigger show will ever be given while accommodations remain as they are.

When the first cycle show was held in this city, in January of this year, the Garden was thought to be sufficiently large for the shows of several years to come. The enormous strides taken by the trade during the last twelve months, however, have shown this supposition to be wrong, for Manager Sanger was put to his wits' end to apportion the spaces in a manner satisfactory to all. As an educational event, the annual cycle show cannot be underestimated. Everything in the line of mechanical construction known to the trade will be here explained by intelligent men. They will show you the different and separate parts of a bicycle, illustrate how they are put together, and explain to their own satisfaction, if not yours, how a light roadster will stand up under a three-hundred-pound rider engaged in a mileage contest.

Then the tire man will instruct you about that most inportant part of a modern wheel. Every one of the popular makes will be on view, and nimble-fingered young men will illustrate how to cure a puncture with only a moment's delay. The makers of sundries will be there, too. They will exhibit everything under this head, from a bundle of rubber rope for tying your bicycle to a wheel when you leave it standing against the curb. Of course, there will be what are known to the trade as "freak" wheels. Some of these wheels will doubtless be so light that their serviceable qualities will be doubted at first. Then there will be wheels particularly for business purposes, bicycles built for two, tricycle delivering, quadricycles, military bicycles, folding bicycles, and a most complete list of all the famous makes for general use. Besides, there will be a wheel on view which probably cost more than any bicycle ever shown in this country. Of course, the value of this machine will not lie entirely in its essential make-up, but rather in the jeweled trimmings, which make it a very gaudy wheel, indeed.

Altogether, one will be able to get chock-full of valuable information, and if you are not an enthusiast when you enter the Garden, you will be when you come out.

Souvenir hunters will find the cycle show the garden spot of the year. The big manufacturers, and the smaller ones, too, for that matter, have planned to give away something that will advertise their bicycles. Some have others of wonderful and costly mementos, all of them desirable, and if you get one of each, your pockets will be jammed full. Some of the more progressive houses have already made special announcements of their souvenirs, and their patrons are anxious to see them. The enthusiasts predict that the souvenirs alone will be worth ten times the price of admission.

Exhibitors and sightseers are expected from all parts of the country, and for these a special railroad fare has been secured on the principal railroads. As above noted, the show opens on a Saturday evening and closes on the Saturday following. It will be open day and evening, except on Sunday. The morning hours will be given over purely to the trade visitors, but, of course, anybody is privileged to attend at any time. On the opening night and on Monday the clubs of the Metropolitan District will attend the show in a body. This arrangement will undoubtedly make it the grandest opening that a cycle show ever had.

HARLEM'S TEAM WAS SHORT.

Golden Rods and Hudson Countys, Therefore, Had Easy Victories.

The Golden Rods and Hudson Countys had each an easy victory in the wheelmen's bowling tournament last evening, by reason of the Harlem team being short one man. Huson was the missing player. The Rods and Hudsons met in the final game, and the former won, 822 to 765. Sawyer, the leader in THE NEW-YORK TIMES high-average contest, made the best score on the Golden Rod's team—207. Durnahout of the Harlems made 208 in the first game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

HARLEM W.				GOLDEN ROD W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Shaw	4	2	162	Shiman	2	5	168
Smith	1	0	81	Starr	6	1	181
Bryan	2	1	121	Mahon	2	1	138
Durnahout	6	2	208	Sawyer	5	4	207
				Wickens	3	4	154
Total	13	5	577	Total	18	18	848

FRAMES.

Harlem	41	96	145	176	238	286	353	430	513	577
Golden Rods	73	161	231	324	425	512	592	666	751	848

Scorers—C. Rieger and J. Boland. Umpire—L. Stein.

SECOND GAME.

HUDSON COUNTY W.				HARLEM W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hering	5	4	176	Shaw	8	6	177
Clark	8	5	154	Smith	1	1	94
Duncan	3	3	141	Bryan	2	2	105
Cordner	1	5	159	Durnahout	3	4	154
Burnham	2	5	149				
Total	11	25	784	Total	9	10	508

FRAMES.

Hudson Co	86	158	255	342	435	508	566	634	709	784
Harlem	49	101	155	195	240	279	328	401	466	508

Scorers—H. P. Dircks and J. Boland. Umpire—E. H. Olcott.

THIRD GAME.

GOLDEN ROD W.				HUDSON COUNTY W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Shiman	2	5	155	Hering	3	3	161
Starr	2	3	149	Clark	3	6	171
Mayer	3	7	199	Duncan	2	1	115
Sawyer	5	5	166	Cordner	7	7	150
Wilckens	1	6	153	Burnham	4	3	168
Total	10	26	822	Total	12	20	765

FRAMES.

Golden Rod	72	144	217	302	386	469	539	631	737	822
Hudson Co	37	92	222	295	356	447	538	614	675	765

Scorers—C. S. Baldwin and L. Stein. Umpire—W. D. Ketcham.

TWO GAMES FOR THE LIBERTYS.

They Defeated the Kings County Wheelmen's Bowlers Easily.

The Kings County and Liberty Wheelmen played two postponed games in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs' tourney last night. The home team was defeated in both games, Capt. Nellis's men failing to play up to their usual standard. Chief interest centred in McElroy's work, and as he completed his first game with a total of 190 there was general congratulation, as it placed the Liberty leader within reach of the leaders for THE NEW-YORK TIMES average medal. McElroy fell off somewhat in the second game, but nevertheless showed a net gain on his average. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

KINGS COUNTY W.				LIBERTY W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Taylor	1	4	134	McElroy	3	6	190
Sharp	2	4	155	Tilden	7	7	144
Benn	1	5	142	W. Gere	4	4	169
Martin	1	4	136	S. Winkler	0	6	130
Nellis	1	5	141	A. Winkler	3	2	134
Total	6	22	706	Total	11	25	767

SECOND GAME.

KINGS COUNTY W.				LIBERTY W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Taylor	1	2	114	McElroy	1	5	146
Sharp	2	5	159	Tilden	4	4	178
Benn	2	3	129	W. Gere	2	3	154
Martin	2	3	141	S. Winkler	1	4	132
Nellis	1	5	145	A. Winkler	3	3	148
Total	8	18	688	Total	11	19	738

Division Work Outlined.

In a letter to the members of the State Division, mailed yesterday, Chief Consul Potter speaks of the work for the coming year as follows: "The New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen will attempt during the coming session of the Legislature to secure the passage of laws—local and general—that will be greatly to your benefit; laws for the improvement of the roads, for the construction of side-paths, for the guarding of wheelmen's rights, and to insure the greater security of riders who use the streets and roadways. We shall also publish at an early day a series of important and valuable road books, (one of which will be given free to every member of our State Division,) giving accurate directions for touring and enabling wheelmen to enjoy the most delightful cycling routes known within and about our State. We ask all wheelmen having a common interest in these subjects to unite with the League, and to enlarge its membership to a more commanding and influential figure. The expenses of membership for the first year are only $2, and for each succeeding year, only $1."

Metropolitan Cyclists Meet.

There will be no pool tourney this Winter under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. This was the announcement made at the monthly meeting of the association at the Columbia last evening. A lack of interest was the reason assigned. The Gramercy Wheelmen was dropped from membership for non-payment of dues, and the country clubhouse scheme was abandoned. Owing to a lack of time to properly prepare for it, the association will not take charge of the annual midnight race.

Manhattan's Special Meeting To-night.

There will be a special meeting of the Manhattan Bicycle Club at 1,556 Broadway this evening. The meeting is called for the purpose of discussing the advisability of hiring club quarters in an apartment house in Fifty-seventh Street.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—President Angell has appointed the following committee to count the votes in the piano contest in the Brooklyn Good Roads Association: Norman S. Dike, Thomas Adams, Jr., A. W. Bailey, I. B. Potter, Durant McLean, Alex Schenbach, B. Van Vleck. The contest closes next Tuesday, and the club, which has secured the largest number of members will receive the piano.

—The 1,500,000 of advertising inserts which have been ordered for the catalogues of the bicycle manufacturers by Chief Consul Potter in the belief that the league would pay for them will be distributed as intended whether the organization sanctions the plan or not. The fact of the matter is that negotiations have gone so far that the order cannot be recalled.

—Leroy See and his little brother Harold will appear in the entertainment for wheelmen at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, this evening. The former will give his popular exhibition of trick riding, while the latter, who is but seven years of age, will ride half a mile against time. There will also be a lantern ride and a boys' race.

—Henshaw, the promising young rider of the Greenwich Wheelmen, now lives in South Brooklyn. He will continue to ride under the colors of the Ninth Ward Club.

—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio is said to have secured a patent on a punctureless tire.

HARVARD THE LEADER.

Her Team Playing Good Chess in the Inter-Collegiate Tourney.

The honors of the second day of the intercollegiate tournament were shared alike by Harvard and Columbia, who advanced each one point and a half. As Yale lost and drew, Harvard assumed first position, while Columbia took second place, Yale third, one point behind the leader, and half a point behind Columbia, while Princeton was credited with one-half a point.

Columbia was first to score. A. M. Price selected a Ruy Lopez, to which Arnstein of Yale replied with Steinitz's move—3. P to Q 3. Price won after nineteen moves.

A. W. Ryder of Harvard scored the second victory of the day and also his second individual win. R. P. Elmer of Princeton began hostilities with a Queen's pawn opening, and obtained a fair game, but a blunder spoiled his chances.

An irregular opening between Ross of Columbia and Southard of Harvard was evenly contested throughout. Ross, as on the opening day, played I. P to Q R 3 on the first move, and a reversed French defense ensued. The game was finally declared a draw on the fiftieth move.

Murdoch of Yale turned a two knight defense by Seymour of Princeton into a gluoco piano. On the thirty-ninth move Murdoch sacrificed a knight for a pawn, but Seymour eventually emerged from the complication with two knights against a rook. The game, which was the most interesting of the evening, was adjudicated by the referee, Mr. Eugene Delmar. The moves were:

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

White. Murdoch. (Yale.)	Black. Seymour. (Princeton.)	White. Murdoch. (Yale.)	Black. Seymour. (Princeton.)
P—K4	P—K4	B—K3	R—R2
Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	Q—B6	Q—B2
B—B4	B—B4	Q—B3	K—Ktsq
P—Q3	B—B4	Q—B4	Kt—Kt2
Kt—B3	P—Q3	R—Q3	P—B4
P—KR3	B—K3	P—B3	R—Kt2
BxB	PxB	Q—Kt3	P—QKt4
P—QR4	B—Kt3	Q—B2	P—B5
KtxB	RPxKt	R—Q2	P—R4
Castles.	Q—Kseq	KtxP	PxKt
P—B3	Q—Kseq	Q—K4	KKt—Kt3
Kt—R2	Kt—KR4	P—Q6	KtxB
Q—Kt4	Kt—B5	QxR	QxQ
P—Q4	Kt—Kt3	P—Q7	QxP
P—Q5	PxP	RxQ	Kt—B7
PxP	QKt—K2	K—B2	Kt—B5
Q—QB4	Q—Q2	R—QB7	P—KKt4
Kt—Kt4	K—Rsq	P—QR4	PxP
B—K3	R—R3	RxP	P—R6
Q—Q3	R(Rsq)—Rsq	PxP	KtxP
P—KB3	Kt—B4	Kt—B7	Kt—Kt4
QR—Ksq	QKt—R5	R—K7	Kt—Q3
Kt—QB4	P—QKt3	R—QR2	Kt—B2
R—Bsq	P—QKt3	R—K7	K—Kt2
B—Kt5	PxP	R—Kt3	P—Rsch
RxP	RxR	K—R2	K—Kt2
QxR	Kt—B4	K—R7	K—Kt3
R—QBsq	P—R3		

The following is the score of colleges:

Harvard	3	Yale	2
Columbia	2½	Princeton	½

Individual scores:

Ryder	2	Price	1
Ross	1½	Murdoch	1
Southard	1	Seymour	½
Arnstein	1	Elmer	0

The pairing for the third round, this afternoon and evening, is: Price, Columbia, vs. Elmer, Princeton; Arnstein, Yale, vs. Ryder, Harvard; Ross, Columbia, vs. Murdoch, Yale; Seymour, Princeton, vs. Southard, Harvard.

BOAKES DEFEATS TOMPKINS.

The Chicago Player Wins Three Straight Games at Court Tennis.

Harry Boakes, the professional tennis player of the Chicago Athletic Association, yesterday afternoon defeated Alfred Tompkins of the New-York Racquet and Tennis Club in a series of games at court tennis at the courts of the home club.

The conditions of the match were best three of five six-set games. The Chicago player was in prime condition, and gave a magnificent exhibition of tennis, particularly in the last two games of the series. It must be said of Tompkins that he was at a disadvantage in that, as instructor of the club, he was on his mettle, anxious to do his best, and so a bit nervous, which fact was evident, as he plainly lacked the coolness of his opponent, as Boakes was never flurried, playing steadily both in service, on sharp returns, and at volleying. His back-hand strokes were perfect, and his placing was excellent, as a whole.

Tompkins's nervousness in the last game of the series particularly handicapped him badly, as he skied several balls and cut into the net.

The first game was the most sharply contested, the play running alternately until a score of "6—all" was called by Marker Trott. With the game set, Boakes ran out three sets to love, and so won the first game by a score of 7—6.

In the second game also the scoring was done alternately, until 3—2 was reached, when Boakes began driving hard and ran the score to 5—2. Tompkins brought it up to 5—4, but "fell down" in his play then, and Boakes got the final set and the game.

Boakes had an easy victory in the third and last game of the series, winning the first five games without interruption. Tompkins managed to get in a couple then, but Boakes captured the next, and so won the game and the series.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock George Standing, the instructor in racquets, will play racquets against E. La Montagne, Jr., and Harry Boakes of Chicago, meeting the pair on even terms. It is a big handicap for Standing, and he will have to play his best to win.

Among those who saw the match yesterday afternoon were W. B. Dinsmore, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Foxhall P. Keene, B. S. De Garmendia, amateur racquet champion; E. La Montagne, Jr., Valentine G. Hall, and H. W. Slocum, the lawn tennis players; J. M. MacDonough, D. P. Griswold, E. A. Thompson, Walter Trimble, W. H. Osgood, Jr., Henry Gilsey, A. Gregory, W. C. Taylor, G. G. Stow, H. K. Vingut, W. Starr Miller, P. M. Lydig, Dr. E. M. Culver, Joseph Harriman, Dr. W. K. Otis, W. W. Tinley, and A. Morton, the latter acting as referee.

HARVARD-"PENNSY" GAMES.

They Will Be Held in Philadelphia, May 16—The Events and Conditions.

A conference of representatives of the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard College to decide upon a series of field and track events between the athletes of both institutions was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning. It was decided to enter into an agreement for next year to hold a field and track meeting at Philadelphia on May 16.

The events will be as follows: 120-yard hurdle, 100-yard dash, 1-mile walk, quarter-mile run, 1-mile run, bicycle races, 220-yard dash, half-mile run, and 220-yard hurdle.

There will be four entries in each event, except the quarter-mile run, which will have but three, to avoid the necessity of trial heats.

The entries are to be sent in by each college, two weeks before the day scheduled for the games, and must be properly certified by the Faculty Athletic Committee of each university. The rules of eligibility to the events will be the same as those which govern the football and baseball games held by the two contesting colleges, and the intercollegiate rules will govern everything else not specified therein. All of the events will be scratch. W. B. Curtis was selected as referee and was instructed to appoint judges and a starter. The other officials of the games will be appointed by a committee of two, consisting of one representative from Harvard and one from Pennsylvania. It was further ruled that both colleges must name their four candidates for each event three days before the date named for the contest.

Flushing Athletic Club's Dance.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 27.—The second of the series of subscription dances of the Flushing Athletic Club, given under the direction of Miss Ida Slade, assisted by Mrs. A. H. Montgomery, Mrs. A. N. Talbot, Mrs. G. H. Clements, Miss Franklin, and Miss Emily Hicks, of the Ladies' Board of Managers of the club, was held tonight. The guests were received upon their arrival by Mrs. Dana B. Brigham, Mrs. J. H. Lever, Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, Mrs. C. D. Gibson, Mrs. C. V. McKim, Mrs. S. V. Mann, Mrs. J. W. Weed, Mrs. A. M. Frankland, and Mrs. E. V. W. Rossiter. A german was led by Charles E. Titus.

Among those present were Miss Ethel Talbot, Miss Annie Talbot, Miss Mazie Wright, Miss Elizabeth Whipple, Miss Daisy Jackson, Miss Carrie Bogert, Miss Sadie Leavitt, Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, Miss Daisy Martin, Miss Carrie Leverich, Miss Janet Wilmerding, Miss Ilka Howells, Miss Eliza Richmond, Miss Della Hicks, Miss Carrie Willis, Miss Ida Slade, Miss Madge Crosby, Miss Lilly Bell, Miss Eleanor Bingham, Miss Mamie Whittaker, Miss Swifts, Miss Mary Lever, Miss Madeline Richmond, Mrs. Mary Travers, Miss Essie Rossiter, Miss Drake, and Miss Rhinehart.

Alexander T. Slade, Theodore Bogert, Dana Brigham, Jr., C. E. Post, Charles Lever, Ernest Murray, Charles Murray, Elbert Wilmerding, Harry Wilmerding, Henry Murray, John Mitchell, Bellmeier Mitchell, Frank Howells, Charles Howeland, Murray Crosby, Julian Smedburg, Harold Smedberg, Edward Sprague, Herbert Peck, Duncan Littlejohn, Malcolm Littlejohn, William Willis, Arthur Wood, Wade Beach, Clarence Elliman, Henry Bell, C. N. Kent, Malcolm Goodridge, Fred Franklin, Spotwood Bowers, Herbert Pease, S. Edson Gage, Fred Wood, Arthur Rossiter, Clarence Fairchild, Vernon Franklin, Rougier Thorne, Charles Titus, Leigh Sypper, and Murray Franklin.

Needham Wins at Pool.

Another game was played on Thursday evening in the pool tournament of the Kings County Wheelmen. Capt. Needham and I. M. Wood were the competitors, the former having a handicap of 15 balls, and the latter 10. Hugo Wundram was the umpire. Needham did not play up to his best form, but he had little difficulty in winning, as the following score will show:

G. A. Needham (15 balls)	17	24	32	39	48	50				
I. M. Wood (10 balls)	20	25	30	37	41	..				

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THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.

ADVANCE, Dec. 30. | FINANCE, Jan. 10.

For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,

STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

CHEROKEE ..... Monday, Dec. 30
IROQUOIS ..... Wednesday, Jan. 1
ALGONQUIN ..... Friday, Jan. 3

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In effect Nov. 17, 1895.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:00 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:30 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.

6:00 P. M.—Daily for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Ry. via Lyons and Rochester.

9:35 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.

9:00 A. M. and 8:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 285 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,823, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, W. Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences to destination. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, DARWIN, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information at 1 Astor House.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

9:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman Car to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 946, and 1,823 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.

Leave.		Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
11:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $1, including parlor-car seat.

‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In effect Nov. 17, 1895.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M. and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:29 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 9:30, 11 A. M. (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTH, RALEIGH, 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Tampa, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn's Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night; Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,823, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, W. Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass't Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Nov. 17, 1895.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night, Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 261 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 491, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.

For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.

NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St.; C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N.R., foot of Murray St. at 5 PM

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and CONTINENTAL leave Pier 25 E. R. 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

N. B.—After Jan. 1, 11:30 P. M. steamer carries (temporarily) freight only.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

The Angels' Oversight.

Sydney Dayve in The Outlook.

We have a little sister.
I wonder if they miss her
When she wandered out of heaven to come so far away.
How could they ever spare her?
I know she must be fairer
Than any little angel they are keeping there to-day.

Her eyes are blue and shining,
And her hair is soft and twining,
Just like a bit of sunshine all curled in little rings.
But, ah! who would have thought it!
(Perhaps they all forgot it)—
They let her come from heaven all the way without her wings!

Grateful.

From The Youth's Companion.

One of those men who say something in a way that they would better have left it unsaid addressed the late Rev. Charles Spurgeon as he was passing out of church. Grasping the preacher by the hand, the man said, "I see you have forgotten me, Sir, and yet you once did me the greatest service that a clergyman can render to anybody."

"What service was that?" asked Spurgeon.

"You buried my wife, Sir," replied the man, his eyes suffused with tears.

Religious Notices.

A.—A.—A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Forward Movement, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Sunday, 10:45 A. M., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. Evening service, 7th Av. and 13th St. Orchestral music service of song; Miss Blackwell, soloist. Address by Mr. Cadman, ("The Curses of Jingoism Past and Present.") Gospel meetings every night. Tuesday evening, old-fashioned watch meeting. Come. Concert to-night free for the people.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on the influence of science on the religious life; evening, at 8 P. M. (seats free,) with sermon by Rev. A. P. Henshaw.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET METHODIST Church, Near 8th Av., Rev. J. W. Campbell, D. D. Pastor.—Sunday morning service at 10:30. Evening at 7:30. Subject in the evening, "Peace Principles; or the Attitude of Our Nation Toward Great Britain."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school,

His Moral Sensibilities Overcome by a Brooklyn Advertisement.

A BLACK PATCH ON FALERO'S METEORS

The Dreadful Tale of the Good Knight Comstock's Quest at the Urging of an Old Lady of Jackson Hollow.

This is the story of a dreadful shock which ye good Sir Anthony Comstock got, and his unique plan for overcoming the same—showing also how he only made the matter worse, alack the day!

Some time ago a certain old lady, who lives in Jackson Hollow, in the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn, wrote to Mr. Comstock, complaining of an advertising poster in the cars of the Union Elevated system. She said it was the worst thing she had ever seen in her whole life, not even excluding the picture in her family Bible of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, and she adjured Mr. Comstock, as a person well known for his great public service in shutting up policy shops and chasing "green-goods" men off the face of the earth, to use his potent influence to have the terrible poster removed. She declared she was afraid to let her aged husband, the senior Deacon in a Baptist Church, ride on the elevated road, and she begged Mr. Comstock, by all that he held most dear, to take a ride for himself and use his own eyes for the horrifying of his conscience.

Now, Mr. Comstock did not instantly seize his hat and dash out of his office and over the bridge, as many a less experienced conservator of public morals might have done. Mr. Comstock, from long experience, has acquired the habit of never doing anything suddenly. For many years persons have been lying in wait for him in the hope of blackmailing him, or at least of ruining his reputation by getting him into compromising situations.

Therefore it has become second nature with him to keep a record of his movements. Whenever he leaves his office, if it is only to go down stairs for a cup of tea or a plate of doughnuts, he first enters in a little book, in the presence of a typewriter, or of the portly Mr. Oram, the exact hour of the day and the day of the month and the month of the year, and the year of the era, together with the most minute particulars as to his proposed movements—where he is going, whom he is going to see, the precise business involved, &c.

It happened that when Mr. Comstock received the letter from the old lady of Jackson Hollow he was immersed in the labyrinthian details of a proposed sortie on a chop house. He beckoned to Mr. Oram. "George," he said, "just drop over to Brooklyn and take a look at the poster complained of. If it is bad, we'll squelch it. Brooklyn is too good a town to be contaminated by advertising sharps."

Mr. Oram "dropped over" the bridge, as directed. In the first elevated car he entered he spied the objectionable poster. It made his eyes start from their sockets. It was indeed a dreadful thing, being nothing more nor less than a copy of Falero's picture, "The Meteors," now on exhibition in the Wolfe collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The poster represented two women floating together in space, apparently engaged in an effort to clip the points off the stars. On one end of the poster was an advertisement of a brand of German scissors, guaranteed to be unequaled here or in any other regions.

A brief look at the pictures sufficed to convince Mr. Oram that the old lady of Jackson Hollow had understated the case, and at the next station he got out of the car. Then he rode back to the bridge, carefully shielding his gaze with a newspaper.

Mr. Oram's report was so sensational that Mr. Comstock at once extricated himself from the data which he was grafting on his diary, and sallied forth to see for himself.

Mr. Comstock came back from Brooklyn a sadder and a wiser man. He had learned from the elevated trainmen that the scissors picture had been flaunted on all lines of the road for six months, and also that passengers had been occasionally heard to complain.

During Mr. Comstock's absence the gifted Mr. Oram brooded over various plans for suppressing the poster without suppressing the elevated road, and he reached the conclusion that the best thing to do, in case all else failed, would be to obliterate a part of each picture with black paper.

Mr. Comstock wrote to President Uhlmann of the Union system, complaining of the poster, and declaring that it was a violation of the Penal Code to exhibit it in the cars. President Uhlmann replied that, under a binding contract with a firm of advertising agents, he was powerless to suppress the picture, so long as it formed a part of the scissors advertisement.

Thereupon Mr. Comstock communicated with the advertising firm, and, after some correspondence, Mr. Oram's unique plan was proposed and agreed to—namely, that a patch of black paper should be pasted over part of each of the objectionable pictures.

The work of covering up the pictures was begun several days ago, under Mr. Oram's direction. In order not to attract attention, he hit upon the neat expedient of pasting the patches of black paper on the pictures in the presence of the passengers. This was much as if Mr. Oram had hung out in front of New-York policy shops the sign: "Policy Shop. Don't go in."

The advertising agents were vastly pleased to think their poster had attracted Mr. Comstock's attention at all, but when they learned that patches were being applied in full view of the public their joy knew no bounds. Their smiles reached almost entirely around their heads, and they were convulsed with laughter until they could only sigh. The people stood up in the cars, so eager were they to learn what was going on.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES rode on the Union Elevated Road from the bridge to Bay Ridge and back last night to learn how the plan for "squelching" the scissors pictures had succeeded.

There was one of the posters in each of the four cars of the train. Over a large part of each picture was a square patch of black paper. The two women were no longer floating in the air, but seemed to be looking over a fence at the observer. Their feet protruded below the fence. The expression of their faces had been altered by the black patch. There was now a wistful look in their eyes, as though they desired to ask Mr. Comstock for Mother Hubbard wrappers and two pairs of slippers. They no longer bent their gaze on the stars. They were not ethereal looking any more. They were of the earth, earthy.

"Who put that, on the picture?" asked a man with a pipe, in the smoking car, pointing at the patch.

"Comstock," said the guard, laconically.

Before the City Hall station was reached, half of the men in the car were crowding around the picture, and some curious observations were made on the general subejct of Mr. Comstock's methods.

Passing into the next car the reporter took a seat opposite the partially extinguisher scissors picture. Soon a fat man looked intently at the picture a moment, and calmly took off his spectacles and laughed. Thus, in a short time, the attention of everybody in the car was attracted to Mr. Comstock's chef d'oeuvre.

What do you think of Comstock, anyway?" asked a guard on the road, of the reporter. "He must have thought the people in Brooklyn were mighty green. Why didn't he fire the whole picture out of the car, or why didn't he cover it all up? He ought to hire somebody else to do his thinking for him."

The colored man at the Bay Ridge terminus of the road doubled up and yelled with laughter when mention was made of the posters.

"Say, boss," he exclaimed, "who is dis yere feller, Cornstalk, anyway? Eh? You hear me. Is he an ajent for dat skizzers house, or is he a what-is-it? I tink he is!" Saying which the darky sat down and buried his face in his hands.

For the Retirement of City Bonds.

The Sinking Fund Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday and adopted a resolution asking the Board of Estimate to set aside $7,000,000 for the retirement of city bonds that will mature in 1890 and for the calling in of other high-rate bonds.

Sooner or Later a neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all symptomatic of some serious Lung affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the liver, use JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A large number of people of social prominence in Albany and a number from New-York have gone to Cooperstown, N. Y., for the marriage in that village to-day of Miss Jane Martindale Kidd, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Kidd and a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Martindale, to Amasa J. Parker, Jr., a son of State Senator Amasa J. Parker of Albany. A special car will take from Albany this morning the families of Erastus Corning, Senator Parker, Gen. Marvin, and Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn. After the wedding the young couple will go to Albany in a special car, and later they will spend their honeymoon in this city and at Tuxedo. At the wedding to-day the bride will wear a gown of heavy white satin, the skirt being made with court train. On the skirt will be flounces of duchesse lace, and on the bodice will be quantities of the same material. The bride's veil will be of point lace, and will be fastened to her hair with a coronet of orange blossoms. Her bouquet will be of Bride roses.

—Charles R. Flint gave a dinner at his house, 4 East Thirty-sixth Street, last night to the Japanese Minister, Shinichiro Kurino. There were present also D. W. Stevens of the Japanese Legation, J. Pierpont Morgan, Chauncey M. Depew, W. B. Jennings, William H. Stevens, Gen. Samuel Thomas, W. B. Roelker of Providence, Marcellus Hartley, August Belmont, Robert D. Evans, John Searles, Jr., Howland Davis, James A. Scrymser, Charles R. Miller, Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington, and Ulysses D. Eddy.

—Mrs. Colfax of 9 East Seventy-seventh Street will give a large reception to-day from 4 to 7 P. M.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic L. Patterson, Miss Patterson, and Frederic L. Patterson, Jr., arrived in Paris last week from London. They will take an apartment in the French capital, and will remain there until late in the Spring, when they intend making a tour of the Continent of Europe. While they are abroad their house in East Seventy-second Street will be occupied by Mr. Patterson's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington Patterson.

—Mrs. Clarence Postley of 817 Fifth Avenue will give the first of two afternoon receptions this afternoon.

—The second meeting this season of the new musical club which was organized by Bayard Clarke met yesterday afternoon at 6 East Tenth Street. Among those present were Mrs. Charles Worthington, Miss Livingston, Miss Hendricks, Miss Kemp, Miss Julia Lawrence, James W. Strong, Miss Mamie Field, Miss King, Miss Benedict, McKim Gordon, Miss Anthony, the Misses Dudley, Mrs. Arthur B. Benjamin, Miss Willing, and Miss Winthrop.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Louise Weir, a daughter of Prof. John Weir, Director of the Yale Art School, to Joseph B. Sargent, Jr., a son of ex-Mayor Sargent of New-Haven, Conn.

—Mr. and Mrs. William F. Matthews and the Misses Matthews will leave town this afternoon for the West. They expect to spend at least five weeks in the southern portion of California. They will return East by way of the southern route, and will visit St. Augustine, Fla. In the Spring Mrs. Matthews and Miss Ida Matthews will sail for Europe, to be gone two months.

—Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham will give a dance at the Waldorf on the evening of Jan. 24.

—The second meeting of the Friday Evening Class was held last evening in the Mendelssohn Assembly rooms, on West Fifty-fifth Street. The committee in charge included Miss Louise Clark, Miss Elizabeth Clark, and Miss Libby.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cruikshank and family of the Hotel Majestic have gone to Old Point Comfort, Va., for the holidays.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Halsted and family, who have been traveling in Europe for nearly ten months, will reach London the middle of January. After remaining in that city for a fortnight they will return to New-York.

—The benefit performance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon in aid of St. Mary's Free Hospital attracted a large number of men and women of social prominence. The play produced was founded on the life of Benedict Arnold, and was written by Echard Golden. Among the patronesses and patrons were Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. S. F. Howland, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. T. H. Allen, Mrs. W. H. Bliss, Mrs. J. D. Breese, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Alfred M. Coates, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. William P. Smith, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. Richard T. Wilson, Perry Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, Gordon Fellowes, R. H. Van Cortlandt, Henry Gilsey, William C. Whitney, Edmund Randolph, Thomas B. Clarke, N. C. Reynal, Thomas F. Cushing, and Winthrop Chanler.

—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Emily J. Gerard, daughter of Paul E. Gerard of Warren Street, New-Rochelle, to Frederic W. Bender, in Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Jan. 12. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Canedy, the rector of the church.

—Among those who attended the holiday dance given last evening by Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Neilson of 115 Centre Avenue, New-Rochelle, in honor of their daughter, Miss Helen Neilson, were Miss Katherine Schoumaker, Miss Katherine Summerhayes, Miss Julia Strakosch, Miss Hannah Strakosch, Miss Ethel Sparks, Miss Julia Little, and Miss Alene Adams of New-York; Frederick Andrews, Miss Carrie Van Saun, Frank Van Saun, Girard Smith, Frank Romaine, Ralph Kingsley, the Misses Huntington, Miss Amy Gale, Miss Julia Thompson, the Misses Shepard, the Misses Pinckney, Duncan Fiske, Meredith Strong, Charles Lay, Frederick Howard, Miss Violet di Zerega, Miss Betty di Zerega, Ernest Stavey, Charles Wilmarth, Harry Summerhayes, Harry B. Clark, Arthur L. Clark, Miss Stavey, Miss Elsie Clark, Harry Thompson, L. Percy Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Cauchois, Frank Carpenter, Miss Daisy Carpenter, and Ned Fisher.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ames of West Eighty-eighth Street are spending the holiday season at Lakewood, N. J.

—Mrs. William P. O'Connor and the Misses O'Connor, of 8 East Twelfth Street, gave a tea yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock to introduce Miss Valeria Hardie O'Connor. They were assisted in receiving by Miss Madge Seney Plummer, Miss Belle Harper, Miss Elsie Van Buren Morris, Miss Laura Brawer, Miss F. Van Horn Davis, Miss Maud Fortescue, and Miss Bessie Brittain. After the reception there was a dinner, at which were present the ladies named and the following gentlemen: Crail Colgate, William C. Crowell, Sydney Haight, Harry Wilmerding, Frederick White Shepherd, Harold Hardie O'Connor, Harry Van Alst Brauer, William T. O'Connor, Charles Wainwright, and James W. O'Connor. Among those at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Courtland S. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Noël, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Mrs. T. A. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fuller, Miss Quintard, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. King, and Mrs. Stuyvesant F. Morris.

—An informal dance was given in the veteran's room of the Seventh Regiment Armory last evening by the members of Company E. Among those present were the Misses Meeker, Barnum, Shaw, Appleby, Luyster, Dodges, Wirsing, Long, Porter, Melnoce, Robinson, De Mille, Brophy, Mormon, Vassar, Bowman, Kennedy, Morgan, Hull, Porter, Barrett, Ward, Reisig, Baldwin, Farrell, and Pain, Barnard, Hicks, Fox.

—The Friday Evening Dancing Class, which was organized by the Misses Squier and the Misses Edson, held its third meeting last evening, when the guests were received by Mrs. Charles F. Stout, Mrs. Henry Townsend Edson, Mrs. John Haines, Jr., Mrs. Craig Squier, Mrs. Henry B. Laidlaw, and Mrs. Benjamin F. Dos Passos.

PATRIARCH.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver ten popular parlor lectures, illustrated and historical, beginning Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock. The following ladies will be patrons: Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. James McNamee, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. James Grant Wilson, Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Mrs. A. C. Bettner, Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Edward Kemp, Mrs. A. E. Lanvoski, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the Marchioness Clara Lanza, Mrs. George Lewis Gillespie, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpool, Mrs. Isaac N. Newcombe, Mrs. D. Parker Morgan, Mrs. James Horace Dew, Mrs. Henry Reed, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Mrs. George Livingston Nicholls, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mrs. Rockefeller, and Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes.

—The Health Board gave notice yesterday that if the following places are not put in better sanitary condition within five days they must be vacated: 938 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 20 and 26 Manhattan Street, 31 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 180½ Monroe Street, 302 East Houston Street, 120 West Thirty-third Street, 37 Park Street, 183 East Broadway, 581 and 583 Third Avenue, 41 Eldridge Street, 185 Delancey Street, 408 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 51 West Washington Street, 2,216 Eighth Avenue, 630 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 115 West Sixtieth Street, 68 West Eighty-ninth Street, 2,097 and 2,099 Tenth Avenue and 603 East Fifteenth Street.

—A. Meislahn, Jr., announces that he will play the following programme on Trinity Church chimes New Year's Eve, beginning at 11:30 P. M.: Concerto in rondo, by Dr. Hodges, 1848; "Evening Bells," "Gay from Oberon," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," air by De Beriot, "La Fille De Regiment," "Kiss Me, Mother, Good Night," "Happy New Year to Thee," "The Old Volunteer Fireman," "Killarney," march in "I Puritani," "Old Dog Tray," "Yankee Doodle," "Home, Sweet Home."

—John Kindt, a bottler, of 2,856 First Avenue, who was arraigned Thursday for having in his possession over 1,000 bottles belonging to other bottlers, in violation of the bottlers' act, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane, at the Harlem Police Court yesterday, and fined $1,750, with the option of going to jail for 150 days. This is the largest fine ever imposed in the Harlem Police Court.

—Gen. Howard Carroll piloted a party about the Bay yesterday on one of the Starin tugs. The objective point was Ellis Island. Among those in the party were Dr. Deavis, an immigrant expert; I. T. C. Rogers, Commissioner of Immigration at Philadelphia; Senator Gibson of Maryland, and Dr. Senner. They inspected all the departments of the island.

—Warden Fallon of the Tombs Prison was obliged to put 508 prisoners in 206 cells on Thursday night. He had issued orders not to send any more prisoners from the up-town prisons, and, as a result, three women who were to have been tried yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions were in the Harlem Prison when their cases were called.

—The thirtieth annual French cooks' ball will be held in Madison Square Garden Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, under the auspices of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique. There will be an exhibition of culinary masterpieces in the afternoon. The proceeds will go to the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

—Julius Sachs, Ph. D., will deliver the January series of Columbia College free lectures in co-operation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, in the Museum. The subject of the series will be "Greek Vase Paintings."

—The Board of Health yesterday forwarded to the Park Department the report of Sanitary Inspectors Sprenger and Hurd on the condition of the block where Mulberry Bend Park is to be located, and urged that the department take immediate action.

—At the men's mass meeting to-morrow in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, Ira D. Sankey, the famous singer, will give an address, and a musical programme will be rendered by George C. Stebbins and Mr. Sankey.

—There will be a mass meeting of Socialists at New Irving Hall, Broome Street, Thursday evening, to pass resolutions of respect at the death of Sergius Stepniak, the Nihilist leader.

Brooklyn.

—Ex-City Clerk William J. Tate, who has been in the real estate business for some time on Flatbush Avenue, yesterday made a general assignment to Noah Tebbetts. The schedule shows liabilities of $14,663.96 and assets of $1,553.73. A large portion of the liabilities are for rents collected.

—Thomas P. Burns, the right fielder of the New-York Baseball Club, was yesterday held for the Kings County Grand Jury in the sum of $1,000 for assaulting Policeman August Wiessman in a saloon Nov. 14, 1894. They had quarreled over John Y. McKane's sentence.

—In the suit to partition 1,500 lots in Cypress Hills Cemetery, owned by the late Noyes F. Palmer, Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, decided yesterday that the property could be partitioned, it being the evident purpose of the testator to sell the lots.

—Mayor Schieren said yesterday that he would take no further steps to enter into a five years' contract with the Flatbush Water Company. He does not favor the purchase of the plant, as the Health Commissioner has reported it would not be a desirable purchase.

—Bridget Smith, nine years old, of 518 Hicks Street, was found intoxicated in Sackett Street Thursday night. She was arraigned before Justice Tighe yesterday and refused to tell where she got the liquor. She was turned over to the Children's Society.

—The annual report of the Thomas Jefferson Association has been filed with the County Clerk. The building on Court Square is valued at $100,000, and the liabilities are $115,000. The report states that the assets are as great as the liabilities.

—Commissioner White gave a parting dinner at the Hamilton Club Thursday afternoon to Mayor Schieren and the members of his cabinet. Mayor Schieren will give a dinner to his cabinet officers next Tuesday afternoon at the Hamilton Club.

—The hospital clinic of Brooklyn has been incorporated by Dr. John D. Dickert, Dr. Frank Gardiner, Dr. Oscar B. Jarvis, Dr. Rushmore P. Smith, Dr. Edwin R. Collard, Dr. John J. Wall, and Dr. William E. Ostringer.

—Justice Neu of the City Hall Civil Court has granted a warrant of attachment to Isadore M. Bon against Charles A. Merritt, the lessee of the Arlington Hotel. The warrant gives Mr. Merritt until Jan. 10 to vacate.

—Alfred F. Walker, who shot his insane wife, Mary, in the insane asylum in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Christmas Day, and who then shot himself in the head, died in St. John's Hospital yesterday morning.

—The Rev. Francis D. Hoskins, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Fort Hamilton, has resigned in order to become Secretary of the Society for the Increase of Ministry at Hartford, Conn.

—The General Term of the Supreme Court met for a brief session in the Kings County Court House yesterday and adjourned sine die. This body will be succeeded Jan. 1 by the new Appellate Court.

—The canalboat Annie Tague, with 300 tons of coal, sank at her dock at the Prentiss Stores yesterday. She was consigned to the Wilson Steamboat Company.

—Supervisor at Large Fitchie has vetoed the resolution appointing John Gunning custodian of the records in the County Auditor's office.

—M. de Guerville delivered a lecture on Japan, China, and Corea yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. George W. Chauncey, 129 Joralemon Street.

—Register Granville W. Harman, who managed Mr. Wurster's Mayoralty campaign, took a trip to Washington yesterday.

—Surrogate George W. Abbott yesterday reappointed Joseph W. Carroll Chief Clerk of his office.

—Mayor Schieren yesterday sent a check for $500 to the fund for the German Hospital.

Long Island City.

—The Queens County Court of Sessions, Judge Garretson sitting, closed its term and adjourned at Long Island City yesterday. The sentences were as follows: Joseph Siedler, assault in third degree, six months in Kings County Penitentiary; Daniel Richter, assault in second degree, six months in Kings County Penitentiary; Thomas J. Dunn, grand larceny in second degree, eighteen months in Kings County Penitentiary; Alfred Schultz, burglary, Elmira Reformatory; Joseph Coughlin, grand larceny, six months in Kings County Penitentiary; Augustus Kilmeyer, assault in third degree, one year in Kings County Penitentiary; John C. Seaman, assault in second degree, four years and six months in Sing Sing Prison; Charles Williams, grand larceny, Elmira Reformatory; Augustus C. Bishop, grand larceny in second degree, three years in Sing Sing Prison; William E. Daly, grand larceny, Elmira Reformatory; William Lorlman, grand larceny in second degree, four years and six months in Sing Sing Prison.

—Edward Braithwaith, a freight brakeman employed on the Long Island Railroad, was taken to St. John's Hospital last night, suffering with compound fractures of the left leg and right arm. He was also injured internally. The injuries were received while switching cars at Spencer yesterday morning. Braithwaith is attached to the Sag Harbor freight train that was wrecked near Bay Shore Thursday. He was operating a switch, and it opened and threw four coal cars off the track. Braithwaith narrowly escaped death in the wreck, only to be seriously injured yesterday.

—James Kent, sentenced to the county jail for sixty days, and Edward Schmidt, thirty days, for vagrancy, were released yesterday on habeas corpus proceedings brought in their behalf. The release of the two men was due to the commitment papers in their case being made out on the wrong blanks. When arrested, Kent had one of his arms in a plaster cast and said it was fractured. The plaster was removed and the arm was found to be all right. He has relatives in Portland, Me., and they sent money for him to retain a lawyer.

—Under the provisions of the 2 per cent. law relating to unpaid taxes in this city, the Woolsey estate yesterday paid into the City Treasury $76,500, arrears of taxes. The law enables delinquents to pay the interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum instead of the usual rate, with penalties.

Long Island.

—Willet S. Swezey, Chairman of the Suffolk County Prohibition Committee, has issued a call for a Prohibition county conference, to be held in Athena Hall, Port Jefferson, next Wednesday. The object of the conference is to have a meeting of the ministers, church members, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the county for a discussion as to the best plan of systematic warfare against intemperance and tobacco, and also to propose laws for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout the State. State Chairman Downing of Poughkeepsie will preside and speak. The Beveridges of Nebraska will sing several selections. It is expected to have a grand rally and that the conference will be of much benefit.

—The annual communication of South Side Lodge, No. 493, F. and A. M., of Patchogue, was held on Monday evening, and the following officers were elected: Master—William T. Danes; Senior Warden—Frank Guttridge; Junior Warden—James W. Diggles; Treasurer—William S. Simpson; Secretary—L. B. Green; Senior Deacon—Lorenzo Bransford; Junior Deacon—Henry Morley; Senior Master of Ceremonies—Charles W. Baker; Junior Master of Ceremonies—James H. Andrews; Chaplain—John Ferguson; Tyler—Edward Monsell; Trustees (for three years)—Edward A. Cowles. These officers will be installed by District Deputy Grand Master William L. Swan next Monday evening.

—Suwassee Chapter, No. 195, R. A. M., of Patchogue, elected and appointed the following officers at its annual convocation, last Tuesday evening: High Priest—John Ferguson; King—Morgan F. Ruland; Scribe—Frank Guttridge; Treasurer—H. Clay Losee; Secretary—L. B. Green; Principal Sojourner—Edwin Bailey; Royal Arch Captain—R. A. Rudd; Captain of the Host—William S. Simpson; Master of the Third Veil—Dr. A. H. Terry; Master of the Second Veil—John F. Gardner; Master of the First Veil—Charles W. Baker; Chaplain—John H. Prescott; Sentinel—Edward Munsell. These officers will be installed on Tuesday evening, Jan. 14.

—Glen Cove Lodge, No. 580, F. and A. M., has elected these officers: Worshipful Master—Frederick A. Crandall; Senior Warden—Frank M. Seaman; Junior Warden—R. Frank Bowne; Treasurer—William Riley; Secretary—G. A. R. Dalton; Senior Deacon—E. D. Skinner, Jr.; Junior Deacon—W. E. Foster; Senior Master of Ceremonies—Daniel Golden; Junior Master of Ceremonies—John Small; Tiler—John Verney; Chaplain—The Rev. R. McQueston; Finance Committee—E. D. Skinner, Jr., James Conlin, and H. W. Mudge; Trustees—Townsend Soudder, three years; J. W. Seaman, one year. The newly elected officers were installed after the meeting.

—Two thieves broke into the barns on Juan M. Ceballos's estate, at Bay Shore, on Thursday night. Superintendent Guy A. Ward saw the men making off with some harness and fired a shot at them. One man fell with a groan, and then, jumping up, continued to run. The footprints of the thieves and drops of blood were discovered by aid of lanterns, but no trace of the men was obtained.

—Rockville Centre Lodge, No. 279, I. O. O. F., has chosen the following officers: Noble Grand—Dr. Frank De Leon; Vice Noble Grand—Thomas Remsen; Recording Secretary—Sidney Smith; Permanent Secretary—E. T. Gager; Treasurer—Edward Gritman; Trustee—E. D. Seabury; Past Noble Grand—Isaac Dean. The officers will be installed on Jan. 8.

—Frequent robberies in and around Rockville Centre have aroused the people there, and they want a police force. At present the village is guarded by one night watchman, a special officer, and the village constable.

—Principal Armstrong of the Saville Union Free School has gone to Syracuse to attend the State Teachers' Association Convention.

—The Flushing Republican Club is to give a dinner some time during next month to celebrate the party's victory last November.

—The steamboat Manhanset, plying between Sag Harbor and New-London, Conn., will make her last trip on Tuesday next.

—The Flushing Board of Health has passed an ordinance that no cow shall be kept within seventy-five feet of a dwelling.

—The Farmers' Horse Protective Association of Queens has decided to brand all horses owned by members of the association.

—Charles Connor has been elected President of the Sea Cliff Fire Department, and Henry F. Combes Chief.

—Sidney B. Hubbs of Bay Shore has returned from a six weeks' gunning trip in the South.

—The young people of Southampton will have a leap-year dance on New Year's Eve.

—Miss Myrtle Rose has been appointed organist of the Amagansett Presbyterian Church.

—Lewis B. Congdon has been appointed Town Clerk of Shelter Island.

—The school at Centreport is closed on account of scarlet fever.

—T. J. Scully has resigned as Postmaster at Creedmoor.

Yonkers.

—Court City of Yonkers, No. 193, of Foresters, has elected new officers as follows: T. Devine, Chief Ranger; W. Sloan, Sub-Chief Ranger; G. Skelly, Treasurer; F. Loehr, Financial Secretary; F. Gorey, Recording Secretary; William Quirk, Senior Woodward; J. Ciancy, Junior Woodward; J. Burns, Senior Beadle; C. Murphy, Junior Beadle; A. Williams, Trustee for one year; J. Mallison, Trustee for three years; Dr. N. A. Warren, Physician; John Stahl, Jr., Druggist.

—Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Georgs Peene for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Carrie A. Peene, to Arthur Harris. It will take place at 94 North Broadway on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock.

—There was a small fire at noon yesterday at the gas house, caused by the explosion of an oil tank. The damage done was very slight. Dennis McKenna, twenty-seven years old, a workman, was slightly burned.

—Miss R. Jennie Bennett was married Thursday evening to Nelson A. Ball, at the home of the bridegroom's parents, 32 Buena Vista Avenue, the Rev. S. P. Cadman, formerly of this city, officiating.

—John B. Forsyth, for ten years organist of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, has resigned, and will to-morrow officiate as organist there for the last time.

Westchester County.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made to break out of the White Plains Jail by the inmates. It was discovered yesterday morning. Two of the thick iron bars in one of the west windows were found to be sawed through, and if not discovered as it was, it would have been an easy matter for those inside soon to get outside. Who sawed the bars or when done has not been discovered.

—Highway Commissioner Slaney of Rye, while grading a sand knoll in Forest Avenue Thursday, unearthed three human skeletons. They lay under the branches of a great elm tree, in the roadway itself. There was only three feet of earth over them. The skeletons had been in the ground a great many years, and are supposed to be skeletons of Indians of the tribe of Apawamis.

—Charles Slayback, a brakeman on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, was killed yesterday in the freight yards at East Port Chester. Slayback, in some way, fell from a car which he was switching, and the wheels cut off his legs. No one saw him fall. He was about forty years old, and lived in New-York City.

—The Bronx Valley Sewer Commission, which was organized for the purpose of hearing suggestions relative to a sewer and highway in the Bronx River Valley, will meet in Mount Vernon, in the Common Council Chamber, the evening of Jan. 3.

—A five-year-old daughter of Henry S. Clarke, President of the village of New-Rochelle, died yesterday morning from diphtheria. Another of Mr. Clarke's children, who has been ill with the same disease, is recovering.

—Frederick E. Weeks of Tarrytown has been appointed Assistant District Attorney of Westchester County by George C. Andrews, the newly elected District Attorney, who assumes office Jan. 1.

—The Mount Vernon Democratic Club will keep open house New Year's Day, and will give a smoker in the evening in the clubhouse, in Stevens Avenue.

—County Judge Isaac N. Mills will to-day sentence those prisoners who have been convicted in the courts and remanded for sentence.

—South Bronxville is growing rapidly, and new houses are continually being begun.

Jersey City.

—By the sudden starting of a North Hudson trolley car on Summit Avenue Thursday night a man who was standing on the platform was thrown over the dashboard. His overcoat caught on the gate hook, so that he hung head downward. John Courtney, another passenger, caught and held him up until the car could be stopped. He refused to give his name. Beyond the shock he sustained no injury.

—The New-Jersey Court of Pardons met here yesterday, but considered only one case, that of a six months' prisoner, who was unable to pay a fine imposed. The fine and costs were remitted. The case of Atkinson, falsely accused by his stepdaughter, as she admits, was postponed until next Thursday on account of the absence of Chancellor McGill and two other members of his court.

—The funeral services over the body of Judge John A. McGrath will be held in the Church of St. Paul of the Cross, at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Judge Lippincott adjourned the county courts from yesterday until after the funeral services out of respect for Judge McGrath's memory. The Hudson Bar Association will meet to-day to pass resolutions.

—The Jersey City Police Commissioners last night transferred the Police Sergeants of all the precincts, except the First, where the Sergeants were merely changed from one platoon to the other. There was no reason for the changes, except that the Commissioners thought that that would be productive of better service.

—The City Hall Commissioners yesterday decided not to extend the time for completing the new City Hall beyond the time originally fixed, Jan. 2, unless Corporation Counsel Blair advises them that they may do so legally. Mr. Blair will give an opinion next Monday.

—City Hall Commissioner James Burke called on Mayor Wanser yesterday. He left his horse and wagon in charge of a boy. Before the conference ended a truck ran into Mr. Burke's buggy and smashed it.

—Emil Wiederker, thirty-three years old, of 273 West Twenty-third Street, New-York, and Mamie E. Gerlich of 405 West Twenty-third Street, were married Thursday night by Justice Winfield S. Weed.

—Judge Hudspeth, in the Hudson Orphan's Court, yesterday gave the executors of Father Corrigan's estate until Feb. 10 to file an accounting.

New-Jersey.

—Chief of Police Kelly of Summit has taken to the Union County Jail Frank Smith of Hudson City, who was arrested on Christmas night on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of clothing, a pair of shoes, and a pair of opera glasses, which he had in his possession. The articles have been identified as the proceeds of a robbery at the home of A. C. Putnam, at Summit, on Christmas Day.

—Alfred Rein of 115 Morris Avenue, Newark, was driving along Bloomfield Avenue, near the city line, Thursday evening, when his wagon was struck by Trolley Car No. 404 of the Bloomfield line, and he and his six-year-old daughter were hurled into the street. Rein escaped with some painful bruises, but the child was severely cut about the head and face.

—Prosecutor Crane of Newark will, in a day or two, request the Governor to appoint a day for the execution of Henry Kohl, the murderer of Joseph Preinel. The Prosecutor yesterday received from Washington the mandate of the United States Supreme Court, which in effect affirms the finding of the State Courts as to the guilt of the accused man.

—The Camden Grand Jury yesterday announced that it had failed to find an indictment against Francis F. Souders, who shot and killed John Jordan in a political fight in a barroom about election time. The jury stated that it had concluded that Souders did the shooting in self-defense.

Long Branch.

—H. G. Woolley and H. P. Bennett will take part in the whist contest between the New-Jersey State Whist League and the New-York State Association, to be played in Jersey City Wednesday, Jan. 15. Each State will play eighty men. Messrs. Woolley and Bennett will represent the Friendship League Whist Club of this place.

—This was St. John's Day in Freemasonry, and Washington Lodge of Eatontown was tendered a banquet at Price's Hotel, Pleasure Bay, to-night. There were many prominent Masons present, a number of them being visiting members from other lodges.

—The following officers of the New-York and Long Branch Steamboat Company have been chosen for the ensuing year: President—Thomas G. Patten; Vice President—Henry S. Terhune; Treasurer—W. R. Patten; Secretary—John Hussey.

—R. J. Forfar has been chosen Treasurer of Hollywood Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, to succeed Enos Applegate.

—Ex-Commissioner James Campbell has been re-elected as Commander of J. B. Morris Post, No. 46, G. A. R.

You've worn overcoats made from smooth cloths—melton and kersey—until fashion had to suggest rough goods.

To meet fashion's suggestion, here's a twilled worsted; one of the most attractive overcoats we have; so warm that it's lined with mohair serge rather than wool—$28; Oxford and black.

Not a weak spot in our overcoat stock so far as we know.

Stores close at six o'clock.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE

Saturday
December 28-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WILD LARK OF THE WIND

Played Havoc in Swift Passage About New-York.

BIG TREES IN CENTRAL PARK ESCAPE

Divested of Branches, but Stood Firm —Skating House Wrecked—Telegraph Pole Over Track and Damage All About.

The terrific windstorm that passed over New-York City and neighborhood Thursday night, making the ships tremble in the bay and the dwellers in the top stories of town homes wonder for their safety, went away to sea yesterday, leaving a clear sky and a brilliant sun to look down on its record.

This record, moreover, was a disastrous one. Windows were blown in, chimneys were blown off, telegraph poles were blown down, and wires, signs, fences, and other things were leveled as if they had been straws or dead leaves. The velocity of the wind, according to the instruments of the local weather forecaster, Dunn, made this one of the fiercest windstorms on record. Some of the gusts swept over the sleeping city at a speed of eighty miles an hour, and in three hours the rain gauge showed that there had been a fall of .23 of an inch.

In Central Park, strange to say, all the big trees escaped lightly, though some of them received a shaking and a rocking that must have made their roots groan and stretch. The carpet of torn and scattered branches on the grass yesterday was a sight to behold, and, owing to the bright, sunny weather, the people turned out in large numbers to take advantage of the sight. The hundreds of children were highly delighted, and readily forsook their Christmas presents of dolls, drums, and carriages, to watch the attendants clearing up the heaps of dead and broken brushwood that everywhere lay about.

The most substantial bit of damage in the Park was done shortly before midnight, when the winds gathered their forces and rushed, with a wild shriek of glee, upon the wooden structure that stands by the water, and is known as the Skating House.

It was an inoffensive structure, built of papier maché and wood. It was not even finished. But that made no difference. The wind was probably mad because it could do nothing with the sturdy old trees, for its onslaught, says the solitary Park policeman, who saw it, was unparalleled in all experience for fury and force.

The walls of the Skating House bent inward and the next minute the roof sailed aloft, turned edgewise, and fell into the lake with a splash that momentarily rose above the roar of the wind. The rout of the Skating House was complete, and the wind sang a song of triumph over its ruins as it raced onward to achieve still greater victories.

A squad of men was at work yesterday morning gathering the ruined remnants and fishing the pieces of the roof out of the blue and smiling waters of the lake.

An accident that might have been fraught with danger to many lives occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning, when four telegraph poles belonging to the Metropolitan Telephone Company cracked, swayed, and fell with a crash in Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets.

Policeman James Doyle of the Morrisania Police Station, who had been on post all night, wondering why the roofs of the houses were not all sailing about over his head, saw the huge timbers fall and watched one of them move toward the two-story barber's shop of Adolph Kramer, 3,345 Third Avenue. The house is a frame structure, and Doyle expected to see it crushed before his eyes, but the strain of the wires fortunately changed its course, and the jagged end swept across the first floor, smashing the windows to atoms, and bringing all the screaming inhabitants to the street in their nightdresses.

One of the other poles fell across the south-bound track of the Suburban Elevated Railroad. Engine No. 347, in charge of Engineer Blackett, was just then drawing a train at full speed down the track. Had it not been for Doyle's presence of mind in running toward the coming train and beating his night stick on the rail, there would have been probably a bad accident to record. After a delay of half an hour the track was clear again, and the trains were running in good order.

There were other accidents all over the city. Fences were blown down at 14 and 16 East Eighty-ninth Street, and at the southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The plate-glass windows in Sheern & Co.'s real estate office, 117 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and William Seborg's restaurant, 101 Manhattan Street, were blown in and smashed to atoms.

A fence was blown down on Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets, and the streets and avenues were littered with the boughs of trees that were torn off by the fierce gusts.

In King's Bridge the wind had a regular merry Christmas with the trees, fences, telegraph poles and wires. Three poles belonging to the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, at Grand and Jerome Avenues, were blown down and fell a distance of forty feet over a steep bank into a private roadway. At Riverdale Avenue, near Ewen's Lane, two signal wire poles belonging to the Fire Department, were snapped off a few feet above the ground. They fell across the road and completely blocked traffic. Not content with this damage, the wind caught up the roofs of two unoccupied shanties on River Street, near the railroad station, and tossed them fifty feet away into a field.

Even the theatres did not escape. One of the iron ornamental lampposts in front of the Star Theatre was snapped in two as if it had been made of cardboard. A large advertising fence, which had been rigged up on the Broadway side of the theatre, with several flags and decorations of bunting, was torn away and scattered over the street and sidewalk.

The show window of Frank Kubovitz's shoe store, at Seventy-fifth Street and Avenue A, and the plate-glass window of H. Strauss's butcher's shop, at 580 Park Avenue, were blown in. Another plate-glass window, in Benjamin Weiner's grocery store, at Bayard Street, suffered a like fate. An awning on the building, 68 Warren Street, was torn into shreds, and a wooden sign belonging to William Riley, at 50 Leonard Street, was sent flying as if it had been a kite.

A wooden sign of Sutphen & Meyer, at 86 Vestry Street, was broken by the force of the wind on the third story, and a large, heavy piece of corrugated iron was blown down from 127 Hudson Street. When the storm was at its height, a tree in front of 112 Madison Avenue was torn up by the roots and blown against the house. The police recognized its dangerous position, and tried to remove it, but were obliged to leave it for the Bureau of Incumbrances.

The float landing of the police boat Patrol, at Pier A, was broken and capsized about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Two small boats of the Patrol were bruised and damaged.

DAMAGE IN NEW-JERSEY.

Many Roofs Wrecked, but No Loss of Life Reported.

In the aggregate Thursday night's storm did great damage in New-Jersey; but there were no single losses of special injury. In Newark frail walls, shade trees, and poles supporting electric wires were blown down. The highest recorded velocity of the wind was sixty-five miles per hour. Roads were washed out around the Oranges, and at Bloomfield, Harrison, and Kearny many windows were destroyed.

Bathhouses were blown out to sea in considerable numbers at Long Branch, and a large section of the fence about the Elkwood race track was leveled. At Asbury Park many small pavilions and similar structures were wrecked, as was the roof garden on the Hotel Plaza.

In and about Elizabeth the most serious inconvenience resulted from the tangling of all manner of electric wires, rendering the fire alarm, telephone, and telegraph services useless.

Camden and Stockton received the full force of the storm. In the former scores of buildings were unroofed. The Pennsylvania Company's shops, at Stockton, were unroofed, and, as a consequence, 500 men will be idle for three weeks.

Near Hackensack a coal car was blown from a siding to the main track of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad. A theatre train collided with the runaway, but no serious damage resulted. Chimneys in Hackensack were frequent sufferers from the wind, and a number of people were slightly injured by flying bricks.

CHILDREN AT THE GALE'S MERCY.

A Drenched Boy and Girl Who Were Blown Away from Their Mother.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 27.—A pathetic incident of last night's storm was the finding of Lulu Harding, five years old, and Herbert, her brother, three years old, in Montgomery Street. They were drenched by the rain and were barely able to run before the wind. They were found by a policeman, who took them to the Gregory Street Station, where the girl was asked where she lived.

She said her home was on Bay Street. When asked the number, she naively replied that she knew, but wouldn't tell.

The children were subsequently claimed by their mother, Mrs. Mary Harding, of 167 Bay Street. She had taken them to a Christmas entertainment at the Congregational Tabernacle. When they left at 10 o'clock, the children and the mother were separated in the crowd, and the little ones drifted into Montgomery Street, the wind blowing them helplessly before it.

When Mrs. Harding asked Lulu why she didn't give the number of her house, if she knew it, the little one said she didn't know the number, but she was afraid if she acknowledged her ignorance the police would laugh at her.

The damage by the storm in the city was trifling. It was confined to the prostration of three telegraph poles, with the wires attached, and a dozen trees. Awnings and signs without number were blown away, but no one was hurt.

A TARRYTOWN BUILDING LEVELED

Sing Sing Streets Littered—Damage in Other Parts of Westchester.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The gale which swept over Westchester County last night did some damage to property. The streets of Sing Sing were littered this morning with broken branches of trees, and several telegraph poles were blown down.

In Tarrytown a frame building in course of erection for William Leonard, at Beekman Avenue and Cortlandt Street, was blown down and fell on the Post Office Building, doing considerable damage. The Leonard building was clapboarded on two sides, and the roof was on, which gave the strong wind a good hold on it.

The through trains on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad were delayed considerably early this morning because the roof of an icehouse lay across the tracks at Stuyvesant.

Major Robert E. Hopkins's greenhouse was considerably damaged by the storm. His is the old Peter Hoe place in Tarrytown.

SHIPWRECKS ON THE DELAWARE.

Many Vessels Grounded Near Philadelphia—Losses at Chester.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The storm last night was very severe on the Delaware River and Bay, and interfered with shipping to a great extent. The British steamer Chigwell, from Shields for Philadelphia, was driven aground between the ice piers at Marcus Hook, but was floated early this morning. The schooner Chauncey E. Burk, from Savannah, was proceeding up the river in tow, when the tow line parted and she grounded in the Horseshoe, where she still remains. The schooner Emma C. Middleton, from Philadelphia for Charleston, went aground below Dan Baker Shoal. The British ship Dundee, from Philadelphia for Hiogo, was driven aground at League Island.

At Chester nearly 100 dwelling houses were unroofed, several buildings were demolished, and the electric and telephone systems were crippled for several hours.

A Signal Tower Wrecked.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The crew of an eastbound freight train discovered at 3:30 this morning that Tower 9, just west of this city on the New-York Central Railroad, had been blown to the ground and that the operator was lying unconscious in the wreck. The conductor detached his engine and came to this city for aid, while the crew of his train extricated the man. The wreck of the ruined tower blocked for some time all four tracks, and traffic was suspended. The operator, Thomas Haskett, is seriously injured.

The Missouri Floods.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 27.—As the water recedes in the districts that have been submerged by floods, the extent of the damage is becoming known. It is not an exaggeration to place the aggregate loss at $5,000,000. Famine threatens in some localities. At Eldorado Springs the supply of groceries is exhausted, and not a train has arrived for ten days. Great destitution prevails at Linn Creek, Camden County.

A Church Steeple Demolished.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Trees were blown down, houses unroofed, and suspension of business forced on the Wappingers branch of the electric railroad by last night's storm. The roof of the tower of the Presbyterian Church was lifted from its bearings and dashed through the front of a house on the opposite side of the street, but no one was injured.

Much Damage at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The windstorm struck this city between 2 and 4 o'clock this morning. Buildings were unroofed, walls demolished, and much minor damage done.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DRY GOODS FIRMS

Over $4,000 Received for the Saturday and Sunday Association.

Mr. Louis Stix, Treasurer of the Dry Goods Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following contributions received to date:

Joy, Landon & Co.	$100	William Ewart & Son, Limited	$100
The Coats Thread Company	100	Faulkner, Page & Co	100
Harding, Whitman & Co.	100	Deering, Milliken & Co	100
W. L. Strong & Co.	100	Lawrence, Taylor & Co	100
Fred Victor & Achelis	100	O. Jaffe & Pinkus	50
The Barbour Brothers Company	100	Wise Brothers	50
James Talcott	100	Townsend & Yale	50
George A. Clark & Brother	100	William Simpson, Sons & Co	50
William Iselin & Co.	100	W. G. Hitchcock & Co	50
William Openhym & Sons	100	Greeff & Co	50
Cheney Brothers	100	Schefer, Schramm & Vogel	50
George H. Byrd	100	J. H. Lane & Co.	50
Fred Butterfield & Co.	100	Creighton & Burch	50
Garner & Co.	100	Wlmerding, Morris & Mitchell	50
Oelbermann, Domerich & Co.	100	Weed & Brother	50
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.	100	Cote & Export & Commission Company	50
M. C. D. Borden	100	Passavant & Co.	50
Lawrence & Co.	100	C. A. Auffmordt & Co	50
A. D. Juilliard & Co	100	Thomas Potter & Sons & Co.	50
W. H. Langley & Co.	100	Einstein, Wolff & Co	50
Dana, Tucker & Co.	100	Abegg & Rusch	50
P. Van Volkenburgh & Co.	100	H. & W. H. Lewis	50
J. H. White & Co.	100	Cooley, Turnbull & Co	25
Catlin & Co.	100	Walter L. Wellington	25
Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co.	100	O. H. Sampson & Co	25
Coffin, Attemus & Co.	100	H. J. Libby & Co.	25
Joseph T. Low & Co.	100	Porter Brothers & Co	25
Parker, Wilder & Co.	100	Pratt & Farmer	25
Clarence Whitman & Co.	100		
			$4,350

Flatbush Street Work Costly.

Engineer Noyes F. Palmer, to whom was delegated the duty of inspecting the work done in Avenue L in Flatlands, has made his report to the Supervisors.

He said the work, which cost $19,440, was extremely poorly done. Of the sidewalks he said that no rolling had been done and that one season's growth of weeds would obliterate the walks.

"In my thirty years' experience as an engineer," he states, "almost constantly in charge of earth work and roads, I never came across an improvement where so little labor and material were actually used, and that, too, where such an extravagant price was required."

TO KEEP STREETS CLEAN

Col. Waring Allowed Over $3,000,000 for His Department.

DISCUSSION OVER "FINAL DISPOSITION"

Bill Favored for Grading Salaries—Controller Fitch and a Liberal Allowance—Criticism for Bridge Terminal.

The interesting feature of yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which continued its work in arranging the final financial budget for 1896, was the allotment to the Street Cleaning Department. Commissioner Waring and several of his assistants were present. After the discussion, Col. Waring was allowed $3,020,700 for his department, as against $2,396,000 originally allowed for this year. The appropriation for next year is but $166,352 less than Col. Waring asked for in the provisional estimates, and is $305,700 more than he got when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment arranged the provisional estimates.

There was much discussion before the result was reached. Col. Waring wanted $475,000 on the item for the final disposition of garbage. Mayor Strong strenuously objected to his getting that amount. The other members of the board were willing to leave it to the judgment of the Mayor. The Mayor insisted that $375,000 was sufficient, and that sum is what Col. Waring finally got.

The final appropriation does not represent all that will be spent by the Street Cleaning Department. It is estimated that $50,000 will be added from bonds. The amount allowed for the removal of snow and ice was $40,000. This will be used as a source for transfers, and the amount can be increased by the issue of bonds. One estimate is that $150,000 will have to be raised by bonds. The appropriation for this year—$2,396,000—was increased by $698,000 in bond issues, mainly through the Health Department.

The controversy at yesterday's meeting of the board was wholly over the item for final disposition. Col. Waring and Controller Fitch sat side by side, and apparently got along very well. Col. Waring said:

"I have given very careful consideration to the provisional estimates, and I have to say frankly that all the work cannot be done on the provisional list. We have overworked the horses and men, and we need both more men and more horses. It is impossible that we should do the sweeping as it is being done without more horses and more men."

This led to the board raising the provisional estimate for sweeping from $1,200,000 to $1,402,000. This was what Col. Waring desired. The item for carting was increased from $800,000 to $903,472.

The item for final disposition was then taken up. Col. Waring asked for $475,000. The Mayor said that $375,000 was enough. The item includes the trimming of the scows.

"You have had a bid from a Troy firm of $308,000 for the final disposition of garbage. This bid was rejected by you," said the Mayor.

"We had no assurance that this contractor could do the work, so I was not in favor of awarding the contract," said Col. Waring. "Moreover, if this contract was awarded, we would lose the $100,000 a year that is now paid for scow trimmings."

"We will give you $375,000, and not a cent more," said the Mayor.

"I think that we can get the work done for less," said Corporation Counsel Scott.

"I want to compel this to treat this matter differently than you have in the past," said the Mayor, who intimated that he wanted the contractors allowed to explain their systems. He did not look kindly on the rejection of the Z. T. Magill bid for final disposition.

"You should listen to the people who say that they can do the work for less money," said the Mayor.

"You cannot compel me to do anything that is not in the public interest," said Col. Waring, without any show of feeling. "I am a responsible man, and an expert in these matters. I do not want to plead the baby act this year. But if there is a deficiency this year, because of this cut, I shall be compelled to come back and ask for more money through the Board of Health."

"No, we don't want that," said the Controller.

"Yet, if a deficiency exists as a result of this cut, and I am compelled to come back to you through the Board of Health, you will say I am up to my old tricks. I should like to come back to you rather with a surplus of $5 or $10," said Col. Waring.

"You would be received with enthusiasm," said the Controller.

"I have heard it said that the contracts drawn up for the Street Cleaning Department for this final disposition matter are too one-sided," ventured President Jeroloman. Corporation Counsel Scott looked up and said:

"I have heard that said, too, but I have been unable to find out the source of such talk. It is a deliberate untruth. Any one who, stating that he has the facts to be untrue, or is ignorant of the facts."

The amount for final disposition was fixed at $375,000. Col. Waring submitted the following letter:

William L. Strong, Mayor, Chairman Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

SIR: Such objection as has been advanced to the reduction of pay of the employes of this department seems chiefly to have been based on the idea that the city ought not to economize on its wages fund.

The members of your board and the Commissioner of Street Cleaning are debarred from looking at the question as a private individual may properly do. Personally, of course, the Mayor and his associates would be more than glad to see every workingman in New-York paid an amount that would lift him and his family above the possible reach of privation. As for myself, I should refuse any condition that would make the men of my department securely comfortable in all the circumstances of their lives. We should be justified in gratifying these generous emotions at our own cost. As public officers we must look at it in another way. We are trustees of the people, and we cannot use public money to gratify our personal impulses. Neither can we assume that the public has employed us as its almoners.

Fortunately, there is a way in which the working people can get the benefit of all the city can afford to spend as wages, and in which they will render a full return in services. To this end I make the following recommendation, and urge its adoption, so far as immediate action can be taken, and I request your Honor as Mayor and the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in their official capacity to unite in asking such amendment of the law controlling the Department of Street Cleaning as shall give the board legal authority to carry the recommendation into effect.

The recommendation is to use the $823,820, saved by the proposed reduction of wages, for the employment of 1,000 "helpers," not less than sixteen years old, to work not more than forty hours per week, and to be paid 13 cents per hour; no helper to be a member of a family of which another member is employed by the Department. The number of helpers in this force of helpers would be $270,400 per annum. The difference between this sum and the amount saved, or $13,420, should be appropriated—$7,420 for "administration" and $6,000 for "carting"—to cover the necessary increase of the cost of these two items of the service due to the work of these 1,000 helpers.

This would give us most useful aid in the cleaning up the rubbish in the early morning and in the evening, and would, I believe, be a source of increased income from the better separation and saving of salable parts of what is collected by the department.

It would have a most important and beneficial effect of giving to 1,000 families, which are now receiving no benefit from the wages paid by this department, enough money at least to keep the wolf from the door. Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Corporation Counsel Scott offered a proposition, in which the board joined, that a bill be passed grading the salaries as follows: For the first year, $600; for the second year, $660; and for the third year, $720, the men to be held under the same general rules that are in vogue in the Fire and Police Departments, and that no man may be dismissed without a fair hearing, after specific charges have been made against him. Col. Waring did not like Mr. Scott's proposition, but the board framed it, and a resolution to that effect went through, after the Mayor had amended it so that it only will affect men who are appointed after the first of the year.

After the final estimates for the Street Cleaning Department were agreed to, Controller Fitch made this statement:

I want to say one or two words. Of course, I have felt about all of these propositions, particularly (at the start) about this one, that as a general rule none of these gentlemen ought to have any larger appropriation than the appropriation of last year, because, if the service was really freed from politics and was better, they ought to use less money instead of asking for any more. But, after a very careful consideration of this particular case, there occurred to me some considerations in the way of exceptions to the rule that I have insisted upon in other departments and had intended to insist on in this. One of them is the fact that during last year it was deemed necessary to help the department out from the Health Department, and there is, of course, some relation between the health of the city and the cleanness of its streets. I am as anxious for clean streets as anybody, and I always have been, and I think the reputation of the city is as much at stake in this as in other ways. In Chicago they only give $900,000 for street cleaning, and the city is certainly not attractive in that way.

But the main thing that has influenced my mind in deciding me to make an exception of this is that all the Democratic Commissioners in New-York during my memory have insisted that the money given them was insufficient, and they have asked for more. Mr. Coleman's case is a striking one. He left a lucrative business to take, at the earnest request of Mayor Grace, who was his personal friend, the office of Street Cleaning Commissioner. He was not an ordinary politician, but a business man accustomed to the employment of men and successful in it. He held the office with Mayor Grace, Mayor Edson, again under Mayor Grace and Mayor Hewitt, and into the term of Mayor Grant; and both he and those four Mayors, who are all good business men—every one of those people was denounced, attacked in the sharpest language, (I have been reading the literature, the newspapers of the time,) for their failure to keep the streets clean. The most distinguished Republican (the man who in my opinion is the most distinguished) in New-York told me the other day that he had been a leader of those attacks, and was now convinced that he was mistaken. Now, Mr. Coleman never had $1,800,000 to clean the streets. With what extra will be required, probably $300,000, or at least $200,000, there is now required, say, $8,200,000 for the same work for which Mr. Coleman had less than $1,300,000. For one, I am very glad, after looking it all over, to vote (and I propose to vote) for every dollar that the other gentlemen of the board conclude is the proper amount of money to give to Col. Waring, because if we ever get that money given to street cleaning in the city of New-York I hope that it will take the Street Cleaning Department out of politics, and that such men as Mayor Grace, Mayor Edson, Mayor Hewitt, Mayor Grant, and Mr. Coleman would not be called names because they cannot make bricks without straw. Therefore I propose to vote for every cent of money that you other gentlemen propose.

The Coroners' office was allowed $56,000, and Coroner Hoeber's request for additional deputies was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Before adjournment the board cleared up the odds and ends that were ready, including the following appropriations:

Aguilar Library, $14,000; New-York Free Circulating Library, $38,000; Webster Library, $2,000; General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen's Library, $12,500; City Library, for printing copies of old records, $7,000.

To the Fire Department was allowed $150,000 for the purchase of new sites for fire houses, for repairs to old buildings, and to defray the expense of laying the wires of the department.

When a requisition was presented for $30,000 to pay for the improvements to the New-York terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, the board declared that the state of affairs at the terminus was a public disgrace, for which the engineer was responsible. The work was practically useless, the board declared. As the appropriation, however, is mandatory, the $30,000 was set aside.

BEGGING LETTERS TO DR. HALL

The Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Says the Reports of His Wealth Are Untrue.

The regular congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, in this city, has long been popularly regarded as one of the wealthiest in the country. Robert Bonner and the late Elliott F. Shepard were numbered among the millionaires who worshipped there. Some have also supposed that the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, possessed large individual wealth.

In consequence, Dr. Hall has for a long time been flooded with all kinds of appeals for help. These begging letters have grown in proportion to the spread of the stories of the wealth of Dr. Hall and his congregation, and the stream of supplicating epistles has for outgrown not only the capacity of the church and its pastor for giving, but even the opportunity of the venerable pastor for reading or paying any attention to the appeals.

Dr. Hall has written to The New-York Observer, a religious periodical, asking that the begging letters cease. He says that the regular and fixed calls on him and the congregation require all the money that is available. Dr. Hall's letter in The Observer is as follows:

A WORD FROM DR. HALL.

Messrs. Editors: Will you kindly allow me to state, through your columns, that, owing to the exaggerated reports in secular papers of the contributions of the Fifth Avenue Church, and of me, its pastor, letters appealing for money come to me in such numbers that it is impossible for me, with my fixed duties, to read, much less to answer, them all. I do not wish to seem indifferent to cries for help, and I shall be obliged if you will allow me thus to say that the regular and fixed calls upon us require all the money available. I know that many others are similarly tried, and have to fill the wastebasket, but, as a minister of the Gospel, I wish the situation understood in my case.

Yours faithfully, J. HALL.

In commenting on Dr. Hall's letter, The Observer says:

Many exaggerated reports of the wealth of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York, and particularly of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, find their way into the secular papers. As a result, Dr. Hall is inundated with appeals for help, to be laid before his people or to be satisfied out of his own pocketbook. Being of a sympathetic nature, Dr. Hall only regrets that he or his church cannot meet every worthy cause with the desired response. But this is out of the question, nor is it possible to even answer so many letters. This ought to be understood by reasonable people everywhere, and it should not be necessary for Dr. Hall to make such a statement as he does in this week's New-York Observer, over his own signature. But, since it is necessary, we gladly give publicity to the letter from the Fifth Avenue manse.

Dr. Hall is known personally as a very benevolent man. The Fifth Avenue Church is also known as a liberal giver to worthy causes.

SHE IS NOW COUNTESS ZICHY

Mrs. Mabel Wright Yznaga Quietly Married to the Austrian Nobleman.

Society was surprised yesterday to hear that Mrs. Mabel Elizabeth Wright Yznaga, formerly the wife of Fernando Yznaga, was married on Thursday in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, to Count Zichy of Austria.

The surprise was not because of the marriage, but because the ceremony was performed without notice to any of the friends of the couple.

When the marriage ceremony took place there were present in the church only the bride and bridegroom, the bride's father, George Curtis Wright, and four other people, besides the officiating priest.

Count Zichy and his bride will sail today for Europe, with the intention of remaining abroad many years.

Mr. Yznaga's first wife was Mary Virginia Smith, sister of Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt. His sister, Consuelo, is Duchess of Manchester. Mr. Yznaga's first wife secured a divorce from him, and married William George Tiffany. The second Mrs. Yznaga, now Countess Zichy, met her present husband at Newport last season. Soon afterward she went to South Dakota, where she procured a divorce from Mr. Yznaga, and before her return to New-York her engagement to Count Zichy was announced.

ESCAPED FROM A GERRY SOCIETY AGENT

Fourteen-Year-Old Boy Indicted for Burglary Jumped from a Car.

William Gaudichaud, fourteen years old, arrested for burglary, made his escape from Agents Wakefield and Figario of the Gerry Society, yesterday morning, while being taken in a Fourth Avenue horse car from the society rooms at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue to the Court of General Sessions.

Wakefield was in the car with Gaudichaud and another boy named Hubert McKiernan, when Gaudichaud jumped from his seat and got out of the car while a woman was getting in. He has not yet been captured.

Both boys were arrested Dec. 6 on a charge of breaking into and stealing from a grocery store at 921 Third Avenue. They were indicted by the Grand Jury and were to have been tried yesterday. The McKiernan boy was taken back to the rooms of the Gerry Society.

The father of young McKiernan went to the society's rooms yesterday and said that he had twice seen the boy who escaped, but that he got away before a policeman came.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE

What F. B. Thurber Says of the Plan of the Proposed Structure.

TO BE THE WORLD'S FINEST, HE THINKS

Some Great Blots on the Brooklyn Bridge as Concerns Approach that May Be Avoided—Accommodation for Traffic.

The new East River Bridge Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday in their offices, 49 Chambers Street. Those present were A. D. Baird, President; J. A. Sperry and H. Batterman of Brooklyn, and Richard Deeves, and F. B. Thurber of New-York.

L. M. Buck, the chief engineer, requested permission to employ a consulting electrical engineer to determine whether trolley cars running over the bridge could not be conveniently grouped in trains, in order to save separate headways for each car, and thus enconomize time. The request was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

Ex-Judge William G. Choate and H. C. Ingraham, counsel to the commission, reported a form of contract for the purchase of the rights and properties of the East River Bridge Company, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting. The form was approved, and will now go to the Mayors and Controllers of New-York and Brooklyn for their approval. The meeting was then adjourned until Friday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock.

After the meeting, Commissioner F. B. Thurber talked about the progress made with the plans for the new bridge to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. In reference to the site of the new bridge, Mr. Thurber said:

"The main New-York entrance to the bridge will probably face Grand Street, between Willett and Sheriff Streets. Then the approach will sweep around into Delancey Street, and continue along the line of that street until the bridge proper is reached.

"On the Brooklyn side the entrance will probably be at the junction of Broadway and Bedford Avenues, running between the lines of South Fifth and South Sixth Streets. This will leave the end of Broadway, where it curves toward the south, free for ferry traffic, as it is now.

"This was practically the route chosen by the East River Bridge Company, and is undoubtedly the shortest and most advantageous line for traffic between the two cities.

"On the New-York side you will notice that East Broadway and Division Street strike Grand Street at the point where the terminal is likely to be located. East Broadway is a wide street, and will afford almost an air line with Park Row to the City Hall."

Mr. Thurber was reminded that the two great blots on the present Brooklyn Bridge were the want of an imposing architectural structure as crowning the end of so beautiful a bridge, and the needless waste of strength and energy caused by making persons climb up so many stairs. He said:

"I am glad you spoke of these matters, because I think that the plans of the new bridge ought to obviate both objections. When we are buying land on the east side at great expense to make small parks so as to afford breathing spaces to the teeming multitudes there, I think we may well afford to buy enough ground for the terminal of the new bridge, so as to give a good-sized plaza. This plaza will afford the perspective necessary to permit a fine architectural entrance to be admired.

"In regard to the landing and embarking of passengers at the street level, it fortunately happens that the land north of Grand Street slopes down very suddenly, thus allowing the terminal to be level at Grand Street, and yet to rise clear of the adjoining streets above it."

Mr. Thurber was asked about the form and size of the new bridge. He replied:

"By law it must be a suspension bridge, and we are fortunate in having in Mr. Buck the ablest living designer of suspension bridges. Mr. Buck assures us that he will be able to make the new bridge stiff enough and strong enough to carry regular trains at regular speeds.

"It is settled that we shall have two carriageways and two promenades for pedestrians. Then we shall have two tracks for the use of elevated railway trains—all companies who desire to use the bridge making use of these tracks upon equal terms. Whether we shall have two sets of street car tracks or four, is a matter not yet settled. It will depend largely upon what reports we receive of the prospective growth of traffic. If two tracks will serve without overcrowding for a generation, we shall use only use two; otherwise we shall have four.

"Our whole purpose is to obliterate, as far as possible, the East River as a hindrance to the free intercommunication of the citizens of every part of Greater New-York. We want cars from every part of Brooklyn to come to New-York, and cars from every part of New-York to go to Brooklyn, so that passengers will not be worried by constant changing. There should be trains from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to Bay Ridge, and trains from Ridgewood to the Battery.

"I believe that with the greater cheapness of material, and the improvements in bridge building since the Brooklyn Bridge was erected, Mr. Buck will be able to turn out a handsome bridge with a wonderful capacity for traffic. You may rest assured that the new East River Bridge will be far the finest of its kind in the world."

TO FINISH THE STATE CAPITOL

Commissioner Perry's Plans for Contract Work Approved Of.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The Capitol Commission to-day approved of Commissioner Perry's plans and specifications for the completion, by contract, of the Capitol and all its unfinished portions, except the carving on the western staircase and the completion of the eastern approach. Both of these sub-divisions of the work have been performed by days' labor, and will be continued on the same lines until finished if the money continues to be appropriated for the purpose.

The commission also prepared a form of advertisement for bidders, and directed the clerk to insert it in three papers in New-York City, one in Brooklyn, and one each in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Binghamton, daily for two weeks. The specifications and the plans of the work were ordered to be printed, so that copies may be ready for the contractors Jan. 10. Bids are to be opened Feb. 10, giving a month for the inspection of plans, specifications, and the work by contractors who desire to figure on any portion.

There is no means of telling how much it is going to cost to finish the big building, as the commission could not fix upon any reliable data to serve as a limit for the expense of each of the seven sub-divisions of the work, which are to be let to the lowest bidders, and the Legislature has not yet made any appropriation whatever for the contract work.

Almonds Too Late for Christmas.

An attachment has been obtained by the Hills Brothers' Company of this city against Hijos de Guilo J. Huelin of Barcelona, Spain, for $4,400 damages claimed for losses on almonds which arrived too late for the Christmas holidays.

The Hills Brothers' Company alleged that it purchased 2,000 bags of almonds, about 220,000 pounds, from the defendants in October, to be delivered by the first direct steamer from Barcelona. The first steamer arrived on Dec. 5, but the nuts were not on board. The nuts were received by another steamer on Dec. 23. Then the market price was 2 cents a pound less than on Dec. 5, which is the measure of damages claimed.

Mrs. Hotchkiss Gets a Divorce.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27.—A divorce on the ground of desertion was to-day granted Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hotchkiss from Dr. W. H. Hotchkiss, now of St. Louis, once a resident of this city. Large alimony is given. The Hotchkiss family stands very high socially.

MR. SIMON TREATED AS A THIEF

Before Being Allowed to Show His Innocence He Was Photographed at Police Headquarters.

David Simon of 92 Lexington Avenue, who works during the day as a neckwear salesman, and at night as an usher at Hammerstein's Olympia, was arrested early yesterday morning, on complaint of a woman who gave her name as May Howard, and who accused him of having robbed her on Lexington Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street.

Mr. Simon was locked up, and in the morning taken to the Yorkville Police Court. Before court was opened, and Mr. Simon had a chance to prove his innocence, an order came from Police Headquarters that he should be taken there.

At Headquarters certain of the detectives professed to recognize him as an old offender. He was photographed for the Rogues' Gallery, and measured for identification. He was then handcuffed, and led through the streets to the court.

The Howard woman, when the case was called, at first declared that Mr. Simon was her assailant, but afterward admitted that she thought that her assailant was a colored man. The money found in Mr. Simon's pocket, while it coincided in amount with, differed in denomination from, the money the woman lost.

Mr. Simon established an alibi, with the aid of Assistant Treasurer Bleimar of the Herald Square Theatre, with whom he had been walking home. Magistrate Wentworth at once discharged him, and steps will be taken to have the picture removed from the Rogues' Gallery.

Speaking about Simon's case, Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, said: "Simon was brought here by Policeman Doran, who said he had arrested him for stealing a pocketbook. All the detectives who were around took a look at him, and, as is usual, I directed the officer to take him over to have his photograph taken. Simon made no protest at all. He stood mute. Of course, if he is innocent his picture will not be put in the Rogues' Gallery. We shall investigate and see. His picture will be destroyed if his innocence is proved."

THE SUNNY HOUR CHRISTMAS TREE

About 2,000 Children Supplied with Shoes, Hats, and Clothing by the Barefoot Mission.

The big meeting room of Tammany Hall presented a gay and brilliant scene yesterday morning when 2,000 happy little children danced around two enormous Christmas trees loaded with lights and presents.

The occasion was the sixth annual Christmas celebration by the Barefoot Mission, of which Tello J. d'Apery, the young publisher of The Sunny Hour, is Superintendent. Children flocked to the hall by the hundreds from 9:30 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"The Sunny Hour Christmas Tree, as it is called, is looked forward to every year by the little ones who are cared for by the Barefoot Mission, and yesterday the festivities were, if possible, more successful than ever.

There was not a child in the vast throng who did not receive at least one present. The trees were loaded down with shoes, gloves, shirts, hats, stockings, toys, and playthings of all sorts.

Seats were arranged round the hall, and as the little ones sat on them while trying on their presents their faces were radiant with pleasure and their laughter rang out merrily.

"The busiest time," said one who took part in the distribution, "seemed to be from 1 to 3 o'clock. I saw some children going away with baskets full of presents. They were just as happy as they could be." The Sunny Hour Christmas Tree was spread last year in Chickering Hall, but there was not so large an attendance as there was today."

PORTRAIT OF ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN

By Frank Fowler, Shown in His Studio Yesterday.

Prior to being sent to the Catholic Club, its final destination, the portrait of Archbishop Corrigan, only recently completed, was shown yesterday afternoon at the studio of the painter, Frank Fowler, in the Mendelssohn Building, in West Fifty-fifth Street.

Mr. Fowler was commissioned by John D. Crimmins to paint this likeness, and the work was begun last Spring, his Eminence giving the artist sittings in the archiepiscopal residence in the rear of the cathedral on Madison Avenue. The work progressed slowly, owing to both sitter and painter being busy men, but it went surely, the prelate coming to the studio several times this Fall to enable Mr. Fowler to put on the finishing touches.

Richly fram

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Relapse Follows the Recent Sharp Recovery.

LONDON AND LOCAL LIQUIDATION

Discussing Bond Issue Probabilities—Break in Baltimore and Ohio and Western Union—Chicago Gas Weak.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The stock market to-day was in a condition of relapse, natural after the sharp recovery it has enjoyed since Saturday last. The movement at first was by no means regular, but before the day was out pretty much everything had suffered decline. London, after its two days' recess, was by no means bullish on Americans, its prices being from 1@1½ points below parity when our market opened.

Weakness to-day was explained in the first place by London's attitude, and then by the liquidation of stocks belonging to prominent firms, who had received assistance to carry them through the recent disturbance. The probability of a bond issue was much discussed, the prevailing opinion being that one would be made in the near future. Banks and financial institutions are believed to have placed themselves in position to meet such an event, and leading bankers are confident that the loan, should it come, will be a success. Little faith is placed in the much talked of "popular" feature, subscriptions from other than the banking interest in considerable amount not being expected. The engagements of gold for shipment to-morrow amounted to $2,000,000. The Bank of Montreal will ship $200,000 to Canada, but the amount will be taken from its own vaults.

The general uneasiness was added to in the afternoon by sharp declines in Western Union and Baltimore and Ohio. Officers of the latter company attributed the decline in its stock to a bear attack, but as there were only 1,870 shares done this seems hardly probable. The stock broke from 40¼ to 33, a net loss of 7½ points. Being without support, the attempt of a few individual holders to liquidate, in view of the very bearish rumors concerning the financial condition of the property, is quite sufficient explanation of the decline. Western Union's decline of 3⅜ points was accompanied by a rumor that the Baltimore and Ohio was marketing some of its holdings of 40,000 shares, acquired at the time of the sale of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph system to Western Union. Officers of the Baltimore and Ohio were emphatic in denying the rumor, adding that not a single share had been disposed of. At the same time, reports of an impending default by the Baltimore and Ohio were denied.

Early in the day Chicago Gas moved up to 67¾, on the announcement of Judge Bischoff's decision in favor of the Reorganization Committee, but the advance brought out long stock, and the price fell back to 65¾, where it closed, the net loss being ⅜. The action of the stock was disappointing to many, as it had been given out that, with a favorable decision, the last obstacle would be removed from the path of the reorganizers, and that the stock would advance. Attorney General Moloney of Illinois has yet to give his approval to the plan of reorganization. Sugar advanced to 103¾, and then fell back to 100¾, and closed at 101, a net loss of 2½ points. The proposed increased bounty to the German supporters was the weakening influence. Tennessee Coal and Iron dropped 2½ points, due, it was thought, to liquidation of stock for the account of a suspended firm. Other industrials showed minor losses.

The Grangers were all weak, the losses extending to nearly 2 points each on Burlington, Rock Island, and St. Paul, and 1¾ on Northwestern. Louisville and Nashville lost 2⅜, while Denver preferred, Kansas and Texas preferred, Missouri Pacific, and Southern preferred dropped about 1¼ points each. The coal stocks were also heavy, Lackawanna losing 6¼ points, Delaware and Hudson 2⅜, and Jersey Central 1. Pacific Mail dropped about 2 points, and Manhattan 1¼. The close was fairly active and irregular.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quieter. Call loans were made at 3@9 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

Time money and commercial paper quotations were nominal.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $113,-979,832; balances, $7,830,563; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $617,731.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1¼@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three-months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¼c.

Bar silver sold in London at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

	Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	Imports for the same period.
1895	$86,974,611	$25,081,136
1894	74,020,256	10,702,942
1893	10,702,942	62,121,441
1892	62,121,441	

Net exports	$71,313,475
Net exports to date, 1894	74,020,256
Net exports to date, 1893	10,702,942
Net exports to date, 1892	62,121,441

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾@$4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ long and 5.15⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c premium. Boston—Par@25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $2.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were irregular and fairly active. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	1½
Lake Shore 1st con. c	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st	1
Ohio Southern 1st	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s	1¼
Savannah & Western 1st t. r	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st	1¾

DECLINED.

Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	2½
Erie 2d con. ctfs	10
L., N. A. & Chi. gen	1
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d	1
Mobile & Ohio gen	1
Nash., C. & St. L. con	2
Northern Pacific con	1½
Northwestern con 7s	1½
Reading 1st pf. inc	1½
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1
St Paul 1st, Sio. Minn	1¼
St. Paul 1st, Wis. & Minn	3½
Southern Railway 5s	2½
Union Pacific 6s, 1898	1
Union Pacific col. t. r. notes	1½
Wabash 1st, D. & C	4
Wabash deb, B	4½
Wisconsin Central 1st t. r	2½

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, registered, of 1907, advanced ½. The sales on call were $1,000 5s, registered, at 113½, and $1,000 do, coupon, at 113⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1801	96	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	110¼
4s, c., 1907	110	112
4s, r., 1925	116½	118
4s, c., 1925	116¾	118
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113½
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113½
Currency 6s, 1896	99	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 80; $37,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 60¾@61¼, and $13,000 do, deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 5½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	145	145	143	150	10
Alton & Terre Haute	61	61	61	61	60	61½	200
American Cotton Oil	17	17	17	17	16	17	110
*American Sugar Refineries	102½	103¾	120	120	148½	..	100
*American Sugar Ref. pf	98	98	99¾	99¾	96¾	97	700
American Tel. & Cable Co	93	93	93	93	90	95	31
American Tobacco	77	78	76¾	76¾	76½	76¾	5,670
Ann Arbor pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	24½	27	6
A., T. & S. F. all in. pd	14¾	14½	14	14	13½	14	6,650
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss	22	22½	20¾	20¾	20½	21	1,347
Baltimore & Ohio	39½	39½	33	33	33¾	33¾	1,870
*Bay State Gas	23	23¼	23	23	21	25	2,700
Canada Southern	48¾	49	48½	48½	48¼	48¾	805
Canadian Pacific	51	51	51	51	50	51	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½	1,360
Chicago Gas t. r	66	67¾	65	65¾	65¼	65¾	13,672
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	76½	76¾	74½	74¾	74¾	74⅞	11,340
Chicago & Northwestern	98½	98¾	98	98	98	98½	2,455
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	145	145	145	142	144½	10
C., M. & St. Paul	67⅝	68¼	67	67	66¾	67	25,830
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	66	67⅛	65¾	65⅞	65⅝	65¾	7,565
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L	36	36¾	35½	35½	35	35¼	1,130
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	52	52	47	47	47	50	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	25	25	25	25	..	150
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	89	89	89	89	..	98	18
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	3	400
Consolidated Gas Company	151¾	151⅞	149½	149½	149	149½	1,018
Delaware & Hudson	125	125	123	123	122¾	125	603
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160¼	160¼	159⅜	159⅜	159⅜	159⅝	646
Denver & Rio Grande pf	44	44	43	43	42¼	42¾	410
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6	6	6	6	6	7	250
Dist. & C. F. all in. paid	16	16⅜	15½	15⅝	15½	15¾	5,485
Ed. Elec. Ill of N. Y	94½	94½	93½	93½	94½	..	12
General Electric	26	26	25¾	25⅞	25	26⅛	980
Illinois Central	97	97	95	95	92	95	14
Illinois Steel Co	64½	64½	64½	64½	64¾	65	100
Iowa Central	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	8	100
Iowa Central pf	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	20¾	28½	100
Jaclede Gas pf	81	81	81	81	78	82	100
Lake Erie & Western	19	19	19	19	18⅝	19⅜	315
Lake Erie & Western pf	68½	68½	67½	67½	67	68¼	488
Lake Snore	146	146	144⅜	144⅜	144	146	540
Louisville & Nashville	45¼	45⅜	43¾	43¾	43⅜	43⅞	8,305
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi	7¾	8	7½	8	7⅝	8¼	725
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	18	18⅜	18	18⅛	18	19	300
Manhattan Consolidated	101¾	102¾	100½	100½	100	100¼	1,825
Metropolitan Traction	100¾	100¾	100	100	99¾	100½	400
Mexican National ctfs	1	1	1	1	1	1¼	100
Michigan Central	97	97	93½	..	96	98	230
Minneapolis & St. Louis	17½	17½	17½	17½	17	18	325
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12	12	11½	11½	11	12	320
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25⅜	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞	25	3,350
Missouri Pacific	25¼	25½	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½	7,655
*National Lead Co	25½	25¾	24½	24½	24½	24¾	1,357
*National Lead Co. pf	88	88	86	86	86	87	15
National Linseed Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½	20	23	100
New-Jersey Central	101½	101½	100	100	99¾	100¾	1,540
New-York Central	98	98	97	97¾	97	97½	47
New-York, Chicago & St. L	12	12	12	12	11	11¾	160
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	23	23	22	22	21	23½	300
N. Y., L. E. & W. all in. pd	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	300
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd	23	23	23	23	23	..	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	9¼	9¾	9	9	9	9¼	600
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	26	26	25¼	25¼	25½	25½	585
Norfolk & Western	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½	2	170
Norfolk & Western pf	8	8	8	8	7¾	8½	100
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¾	4⅝	435
Northern Pacific pf	13⅞	13⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12½	13	471
Ontario & Western	13⅜	13½	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	875
Oregon S. L. & U. N	6	6	6	6	6	8	130
Pacific Mail	26½	27¼	25¼	25¼	25	26	2,630
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	3	3	3	3	3	3½	200
Philadelphia & Reading	7⅞	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	3,829
P., C., C. & St. L	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	14¾	160
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	56	56	56	56	53	56	50
Pittsburg & Western pf	18	18	18	18	..	22	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	155	155	154½	154½	154	157	290
Rome, Watertown & Og	120	120	120	120	118½	..	100
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	4⅞	5	600
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10½	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	400
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	114½	114½	114½	114½	110	115	100
St. Paul & Omaha	37	37	37	37	36	37	200
Southern Pacific	21	21	20½	20⅝	20½	21	400
Southern Railway	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9	1,498
Southern Railway pf	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¾	2,238
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28	28⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26¾	27	4,480
Texas Pacific	8	8¼	8	8	8	8¼	1,400
Union Pacific	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	980
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	100
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5¼	5½	5	5	5¼	5½	2,325
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¾	170
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	20½	20½	20½	20½	20	21	110
United States Express	42½	42½	42½	42½	40	43	9
*United States Leather	10½	10½	10	10	9¾	10	350
*United States Leather pf	62	64½	62	62½	63	63½	8,325
United States Rubber	28	28	28	28	26	28½	10
Wabash	6½	6⅞	6¼	6¼	6	6¾	550
Wabash pf	15⅞	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	15	15¾	2,364
Western Union Telegraph	86½	86½	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝	14,129
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	11⅜	10	10	9⅞	10	6,295
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36⅜	36⅜	35	35	34½	37	700
Wisconsin Central	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..	..	120
Total sales							231,685

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfs.	22½	22¾	22	22	$14,000
Ia. Cent 1st	92	92	92	92	3,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st	114	114	114	114	2,000
Total sales					$50,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	100
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Little Chief	.20	.20	.20	.22	200
Total sales					1,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	57⅜	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞	439,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	87	92
American Bank Note	40	43
American Coal	..	55
American Surety Company	210	217
American Typefounders'	3	4¼
American Typefounders' pf	19	24
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107	110
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	328	336
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
Barney & Smith pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	101
Beckton Construction pf	..	91
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line	12½	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	104½	106
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	127	137
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d 5s	101	105½
Brooklyn City Railroad	170	172
Brooklyn Elevated	15	20
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	102½
Brooklyn Traction	8	10
Brooklyn Traction pf	53	57
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	104¼	105
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	..	76½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	100	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69	72
Celluloid Company stock	..	68
†Central & South American Tel.	120	125
Central Cross-Town	190	200
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	167
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	23	..
Central Trust Company	1040	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	52	57
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	80	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	132	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	77	84
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	103½
Continental Trust	165	180
Cramp Shipyard stock	55	65
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R	98	..
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165½	172
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	100	103
Equitable Assurance Railroad	350	360
Ensley Land Company	..	1½
‡Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	78	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	200	210
†Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	123	129
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	320	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	124	..
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	69	74
Gen. Electric Gas stock	72½	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	82	88
Fourth National Bank	173	177
Gallatin National Bank	305	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	50½
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	85	88½
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	112	..
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	97	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	97	100½
H. B. Claflin Company	100	103
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	61	65
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill, bonds	..	98½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	..	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	10	17
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	108	105½
Hook. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
Holland Trust stock	80	90
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103½
Indianapolis Gas stock	138	143
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¾
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	75
Journeay & Burnham	42	47
Journeay & Burnham pf	98	100½
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
†Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	188
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	83	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86	89
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	104
Leather Man'f'rs' Nat. Bank	180	190
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	31½	36
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	73	76
Long Island Traction, 2d as. pd.	16	17
*Lorillard Company pf	108	112
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	110	..
Manhattan Trust Company	130	140
Mechanics' National Bank	190	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	385	..
‡Metropolitan Trust Company	107½	109
Metropolitan Trust Company	310	325
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	10	18
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	50	55½
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86½	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	220	240
*National Citizens' Bank	130	135
National Bank of Commerce	207	214
National Bank of the Republic	146	154
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	95
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	57	..
New-Jersey & New-York R. R	2	4½
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	26	34
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	½	2½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	..	34½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	66	72
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	100¼	102½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	86½	89
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	3½	5½
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	120	..
†N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	118	120
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co	..	4
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	106	110
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	390	410
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	820	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	38	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	113	116
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	108	..
†Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	202	207
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	71
Pennsylvania Coal	322	335
†P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	132	..
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	79	84
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf	75	80
Queens County Bank stock	160	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	..	55
Safety Car Heating & L. Co	65	..
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	101½
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	170
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	205
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	90	..
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
Southern New-Eng. Telephone	98	101
Standard Gas	67	70
Standard Gas pf	103¼	106
‡Standard Gas 1st	109¾	111½
Standard Oil Trust	195	198
*State Trust	..	192
††Steinway Railway 6s	112	114
†St. Paul Gas bonds	90¼	88¾
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	45	68
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	87	94
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	..	180
Third National Bank	103	106½
Title Guarantee & Trust	224	..
†Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	15	17½
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	96½
Trenton Potteries	4	6½
†Trenton Potteries pf	34	40
Trow Directory pf	33	39
*Union Ferry stock	67	69
†Union Ferry 5s	104	106
‡Union Railway 5s	100½	103½
Union Elevated 2d	35	39
‡Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	96	102
Union Trust	732	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	81	83½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	53	59
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	210	225
United States Trust	1050	..
Wagner Car Company	150	155
Washington Trust Company	180	195
Western Gas Company	65	69
‡Western Gas Company bonds	87	92
Western National Bank	112½	115
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	14	17
Worcester Traction pf	82	85
Worthington Pump	..	20
Worthington Pump pf	78	78

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	208
Eleventh Ward	470
Greenwich	177
Lincoln National	670
Merchants' Exchange	110
New-York County	530
Second National	430
Shoe and Leather	90
State of New-York	108
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	112

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & T. H.	1
Ill. Steel Co.	1
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	1
Wis. Central	1⅛

DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2½
A., T. & S. F. pf., when issued	1½
Balt. & Ohio	7½
Bay State Gas	1
Can. Southern	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅞
Chi. & Northwest	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	1⅝
Ch., R. I. & Pac.	1⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	5
Col. Fuel & I.	2
Consol. Gas	2
Del. & Hudson	2⅜
Del., Lack. & W.	6½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	¾
Gen. Electric	1½
Laclede Gas pf.	3
L. E. & West.	⅞
L. E. & West. pf.	2
Lake Shore	2¾
Louis. & Nash.	2⅜
Manhattan	1¼
Met. Traction	1½
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	1⅜
Mo. Pacific	1⅜
Nat. Lead	1½
N. Y. Central	1
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	1¼
Pacific Mail	1⅞
Pitts. & West. pf.	2
Southern Ry. pf.	1⅜
Tenn. C. & I.	2¼
U. S. Cord. gtd. t. r.	⅞
Western Union	3⅜
Wheel. & L. E.	1⅜
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Chesapeake & Ohio—			
Mileage	1,362	1,362	1,278
3d week Dec.	$219,670	$190,560	$170,941
From July 1	5,499,325	5,355,176	4,614,103
From Jan. 1	9,513,068	8,899,213	9,661,009
Chicago & Eastern Illinois—			
Mileage	516	516	479
3d week Dec.	$102,700	$86,500	$99,697
From July 1	2,044,380	1,831,960	2,295,949
From Jan. 1	3,780,498	3,342,453	4,416,408
Chicago & West Michigan—			
Mileage	574	574	574
3d week Dec.	$26,937	$25,591	$23,322
From July 1	1,187,622	1,021,362	859,518
From Jan. 1	1,971,919	1,544,565	1,828,522
Detroit, Lansing & Northern—			
Mileage	334	334	344
3d week Dec.	$16,789	$19,372	$16,322
From July 1	526,505	462,712	676,284
From Jan. 1	1,105,967	1,058,010	1,163,681
Missouri, Kansas & Texas—			
Mileage	2,060	2,023	1,723
3d week Dec.	$206,555	$246,903	$222,504
From July 1	5,589,653	5,985,677	5,431,709
From Jan. 1	10,810,019	10,184,270	10,108,340
Northern Pacific—			
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,262
3d week Dec.	$340,646	$291,889	$275,549
From July 1	11,663,660	10,013,992	9,927,529
From Jan. 1	18,763,021	16,410,198	19,407,701
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—		November—	
Gross earnings	$2,939,851	$2,589,599	$3,094,534
Operating ex.	1,717,834	1,534,882	1,678,888
Net earnings	1,221,017	1,054,717	1,415,646
Fixed charges	817,752	800,000	822,881
Surplus	403,265	254,717	592,765
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	15,053,740	13,894,384	16,484,244
Operating ex.	8,715,221	7,869,953	9,626,042
Net earnings	6,338,465	6,024,401	6,858,242
Fixed charges	4,077,698	3,988,992	4,114,405
Surplus	2,260,767	2,035,409	2,743,837
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	28,927,845	29,054,522	35,460,252
Operating ex.	17,994,222

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
15 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

ST. JOSEPH and GRAND ISLAND
RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a decree of foreclosure has been granted under which the road is to be sold at an early date. Bonds may be deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY** of Boston, on the conditions of the Committee's previous advertisement up to and including December 31st, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on such terms as the Committee may impose.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

The Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and stock of THE OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY are invited to deposit the same with the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY**, No. 1 Nassau Street, New-York under a preliminary agreement, copies of which may be obtained from said Trust Company. This agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without expense if he is dissatisfied with the Plan when issued.

Negotiable receipts will be given, to be listed as soon as possible on the New-York Stock Exchange.

The frequently recuring necessity for prompt and united action by such security holders upon questions affecting their interests makes it important that deposits be made at once.

Dated December 12th, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
JAMES D. SMITH,
JULES S. BACHE,
Committee.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bonds of the OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.

The committee formed for your protection, believing that your interests are not akin to the interests of the other security holders of the railroad, is engaged in the formation of a plan for your protection, and later will publicly ask for your co-operation.

WILLIAM A. READ,
THOMAS DENNY,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned Committee named in the Bondholders' Agreement, dated April 12, 1894, that pursuant to the terms of that agreement, a general meeting of the holders of the certificates of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the office of Edward W. Sheldon, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) To consider a proposition to sell all the bonds and coupons deposited with said Guaranty and Indemnity Company; (2) to consider the advisability of abandoning the plan of reorganization dated October 31st, 1894, and heretofore submitted to and adopted by said certificate holders; (3) to take such action as may be necessary or proper to carry out any resolutions adopted at such meeting, and (4) to act upon any matter that may be brought before such meeting.

Dated December 18th, 1895.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS R. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH, } Committee.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following drawings have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 34, 52, 97, for $1,000 each.
Nos. 134, 139, 162, for $500 each.

The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after Jan. 2, 1896.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee,
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

New-York, Dec. 2, 1895.

Cleveland & Canton R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS

All holders of these bonds are advised that this committee is FULLY protecting their interests, and those who have not already assented to the agreement are again urged to do so by depositing their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 196 Broadway,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
2 Wall Street,
HENRY L. THORNELL,
45 Broadway. } Committee.

PAYMENT of DEBENTURES

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING CO.,

Middletown, Conn., will pay at its office, January 1, the Debentures of

Series 23, $97,000, Due January 1, 1896.
Also prepay
Series 32-84, $195,000, Due July 1, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Union Pacific First Mortgage six per cent. Bonds will, after January 1, 1896, on presentation of their Certificates to either of the Depositaries, receive cash for the defaulted interest then due.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

New-York, December 10th, 1895.

TO INVESTORS.

This Company does not invest in fluctuating securities. It receives, at current rates, deposits of funds destined for investment in New York and Brooklyn first mortgages, and finds the mortgages for the investor as quickly as possible.

It has provided for lenders $21,500,000 of choice mortgages during the year 1895. Not one dollar of this money has been lost, or is in jeopardy, and the investments are worth to-day par and interest.

The Company offers its services to all who seek the security and peace of mind that go with such investments.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N.E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

TRUSTEES:

George G. Williams,	John S. Kennedy,
John T. Martin,	William M. Ingraham,
Alexander E. Orr,	Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,
Charles S. Brown,	James D. Lynch,
Louis Windmuller,	Frederick Potter,
John Jacob Astor,	Emil Oelbermann,
Julien T. Davies,	Martin Joost,
William H. Male,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles M. Henderson,	John D. Hicks,
Samuel T. Freeman,	Ellis D. Williams,
Charles Richardson,	William Trautwine,
	Charles Matlack.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice President,
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY

REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after January 2, 1896, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing January 1, 1896, from all bonds deposited prior to January 1, 1895, on presentation of certificates (generally known as "Stamped" certificates) at the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York City, or at the **FINANCE COMPANY** of Pennsylvania, 431 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or at their option to receive in lieu of cash Equitable six per cent. interest Certificates. For the convenience of Certificate holders, arrangements have been made with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., whereby holders of such certificates can, at the same time, have noted thereon at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York their assent to the plan of Reorganization issued under date of December 14, 1895.

New-York, December 27, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
HENRY BUDGE,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR.,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
THOMAS DENNY,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
RICHARD Y. COOK.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

To the Bond and Stock Holders of the

Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw
RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a majority in amount of the bonds and holders of a large amount of stock of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company, has consented to act as a Reorganization Trustee, to effect a reorganization of said Railway Company, under an agreement filed with the **Central Trust Company** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York, dated December 10th, 1895. Holders of bonds and stocks are requested to deposit with the **Central Trust Company** of New-York their holdings, (stock certificates with transfer thereof to the Reorganization Trustee or in blank duly executed,) and thereby assent to the agreement and plan. Receipts of the **Central Trust Company** of New-York will be issued for the above securities.

Bondholders and stockholders at the time of deposit shall pay to the **Central Trust Company** of New-York for and to the credit of the Reorganization Trustee $20 for each bond and one-fourth of one per cent. of the par value of the stock represented by their certificates. Such payment shall be noted upon certificates representing such bonds and stocks. After the organization of the new company, and upon the receipt of the securities by the Reorganization Trustee for the purpose of delivery, holders of certificates for existing bonds will receive new preferred stock at par of the principal of the bonds represented by their certificates. Holders of certificates for existing capital stock will receive new common stock to an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the par value of the old stock represented by their certificates. Deposits will be received up to and including January 18, 1896.

Copies of the agreement and plan can be had at the office of the **Central Trust Company** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York.

New-York, December 16, 1895.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Reorganization Trustee.

J. N. Wallace, Secretary.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD CO.
Six Per Cent. Equipment Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot, under the terms of the mortgage:

1, 2, 8, 13, 17, 21, 23, 59, 70, 75, 90, 131, 158, 164, 168, 172, 202, 214, 234, 235, 274, 284, 418, 451, 490.

These bonds are payable, with accrued interest, on Jan. 1, 1896, at the office of the company.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee of the Mortgage of the WHEELING, LAKE ERIE & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY, dated December 20, 1888, has $15,625.74 for account of the Sinking Fund, which amount will be invested in the purchase of Bonds secured by said Mortgage. Proposals for the same will be received at the office of the Trustee on or before 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, December 31st, 1895, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed 105 and accrued interest.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mtge. Seven Per Cent. Construction Bonds
OF THE
Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of Court, the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company is now prepared to redeem all of the coupons which matured on the first days of January and of July, respectively, in the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, on the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Construction Bonds of said Company.

To all holders of said Bonds who shall present the same at the agency of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, at No. 214 Broadway, in the City of New-York, with all overdue coupons attached to said Bonds, there will be paid the face value of the coupons which matured in the years above named, with interest at six per cent. per annum, from their several due dates to January 1, 1896, together with three-sevenths (3-7ths) of the face value of the coupons which matured on said Bonds on January 1, 1895: to wit, $15 on each coupon of $35 and $7.50 on each coupon of $17.50 of that maturity.

The coupons paid in full will be detached from the Bonds, cancelled, and retained by the Company; and the partial payment on the coupons due January 1, 1895, will be noted on said coupons by the Company's officers, and the Bonds, with these and other coupons of later dates, returned to the owners.

Bonds with all coupons attached must be left with the Company one full day for examination.

No interest will be paid on coupons which matured before January 1, 1888, but the face value of such coupons, if any there be outstanding, will be paid in full on presentation.

Notice is also given that interest on the coupons which matured on January 1 and July 1, respectively, in the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, will cease to accrue from and after January 1, 1896.

W. J. KNIGHT, President.
C. H. WENMAN, Assistant Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 27th, 1895.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $138,029.82 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1, 1896, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.

The FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

Dividends.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM M. KALB, Jr., Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
182D DIVIDEND.
December 19th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½ per cent.,) free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after January 2d, 1896, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ST. LOUIS, COUNCIL BLUFFS & OMAHA R. R. CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Notice.—You are hereby notified that the coupons of the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at the office of THE WABASH RAILROAD CO., No. 195 Broadway, New-York, as the same mature.

J. C. OTTESON, Sec'y
Wabash Railroad Co.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, 29 WALL ST.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Dividend.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the second day of January, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed to that date.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

THE SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office,
Spokane, Washington, Dec. 16, 1895.

Coupon No. 13, as adjusted, due January 1, 1896, on the $2,812,000 gold Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation on and after January 2d prox., at the Chase National Bank, New-York.

J. K. O. SHERWOOD, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
Dec. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

SIXTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupon No. 11, due January 1st, 1896, of this Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after January 2d, at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Financial Agents, New-York.

J. W. McCLELLY, Treasurer.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 24th, 1895.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Thursday, 2d January proximo.

Transfer books closed until January 3, 1896.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

CITY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Notice is hereby given that the coupons due January 1st, 1896, from 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the City of Hartford, Conn., will be paid on and after January 2d, upon presentation at the office of Blair & Co., Fiscal Agents of the City, 33 Wall Street, New-York.

C. C. SPENCER, Chamberlain, City Treasurer, Hartford, Conn.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.

SEVENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1896, to which date, from Dec. 31, the transfer books will be closed.

ALF. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.

92D DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable January 2, 1896.

Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK.
December 24, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1896, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.

Eighty-fifth consecutive semi-annual dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed from December 21 to January 2 inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, December 21st, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 6th, 1896.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1896, will be paid on presentation either at the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, or the MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE:

GEORGIA, CAROLINA & NORTHERN R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 5s.
SEABOARD & ROANOKE R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 5s.
RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 8s.
RALEIGH & AUGUSTA R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6s.
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY 5s.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT., on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the first day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3rd day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3d day of February next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
December 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 19th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
December 19th, 1895.

EIGHTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE CO.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, and Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the General (Common) Stock, both payable on the 15th day of Jan., 1896, to stockholders of record Jan. 1, 1896.

CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., Dec. —, 95.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, December 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Monday, February 3d next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. and 42d Street.
New-York, Dec. 18th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 23d, 1895, to Jan. 3d, 1896.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.

New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., (6,) payable January 2d, 1896, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. E. COLSON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. CO.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.

A dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company will be paid January 20, 1896.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 31, 1895, and reopen January 21st, 1896.

WEST SIDE BANK,
485 and 487 Eighth Avenue,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 3, 1896. THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
December 20, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1896; and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1895.

Interest on bonds of above Company due Jan. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at Mercantile National Bank, New-York, N. Y.

J. H. FRENCH, Treasurer.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., (3%,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896.

G. H. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1896. D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons maturing Jan. 1st, 1896, will be paid at the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall St.

RICH. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. and 42d Street.
New-York, Dec. 18th, 1895.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 44 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henderson Bridge Company will be held at the company's office, Louisville, Ky., on the 6th of Jan., prox.

The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 28th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 7th Jan., 1896.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7, 1895.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank, for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

L. H. HOLLAWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Jan'y 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed Oct. 28, 1895, a meeting of the stockholders of The United Gas Improvement Company will be held at its principal office in the State of Pennsylvania, Drexel Building, corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Dec. 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of holding an election for or against an increase of its capital stock from 200,000 shares of the par value of $50 each to 250,000 shares of the par value of $50 each.

EDWARD C. LEE, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WM. A. MILES & CO.—Take notice that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company and the regular annual election of its Directors will be held at the office of the company, at 57 Chrystie St., on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1896, at THREE O'CLOCK in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed for the purpose of said election at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1895, and opened on the morning of January 14, 1896.

JAS. W. TAYLOR, Pres.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New-York, December 27, 1895.

The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, December 20, 1895.

89th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
341 and 343 BOWERY.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1895, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 20th, 1896.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1st, 1896.

ANDREW MILLS, President

CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and QUARTER MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1895, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 20, 1896.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1896, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1896.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1895, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20, 1896. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

W. H. B. POTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000, THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 10th and any time later. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
THURSDAY, Jan. 2d,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of executors.

10 shs. Laclede Gaslight Co., St. Louis.
14 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
$1,500 Fidelity Loan & Trust Co., Sioux City, Iowa, Mtge. Bond, 1900.
For account of whom it may concern.
100 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co. (hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (hypd.)

Copartnership Notices.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of GWYNNE BROTHERS will expire by limitation of

Cutlead, 5¾c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4¾@4¾c; standard A, 4¼c; on A, 4 5-16@4½c; confectioners' A, 4 1-16@4 3-16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The conditions are about as for some time past. Receivers have no hope of increasing the volume of trade at present, and are not inclined to force goods on an unwilling market. Choicest marks of narrow are held at $1.50, peas at $1.30, and medium vary a little, with the size and color. Red kidney can be bought at $1.20@$1.25. Turtle soup in buyers' favor. Not much doing in limas. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.47½@$1.50; do, medium, $1.30@$1.35; do, pea, $1.30; do, white kidney, $1.60@$1.65; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do, turtle soup, $1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.50; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign pea, old, $1.10@$1.20; do, foreign medium, No. $1@$1.15; green peas, bbls, 82½@85c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—A slow demand outside of fancy creamery, which is at steady prices. ....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 19@24c; Western, 18@25c; do, extra, 26c; do, June, 17@22c; State dairy, 13@22c; Western imitation creamery, 14@20c; do, factory, 10@18c; rolls, 11@17c.

CHEESE—A limited movement in small lots, at unchanged prices. State, full cream, large, 9@9½c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; do, fancy, 10¼@10½c; part skims, 3¾@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¾c.

EGGS—Desirable stock is steadier and in better demand....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 22@25c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 22@23c; State and Pennsylvania, fair to good, 20@21c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 21c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 20c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 19½@21c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 17@18c; refrigerator, September packed, 16½@17c; refrigerator, early packed, prime to fancy, 16@16½c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $3.75@$4.25. Western, dirties, seconds, &c., 30-dozen case, $3.75@$4.25; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are not in large receipt, but the demand is very light, and the tone weak, especially for the medium and lower qualities. The range of prices is about the same, but the average of sales somewhat lower. Grapes were neglected. Cranberries have moved better and show a steadier tone, but holders are free sellers, and make no effort to recover the recent decline in prices, being anxious to work on the accumulation to store. Oranges are in good demand and were steady. We quote: Apples, fancy Northern Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, State King, $2.50@$3.25; do, Baldwin, $2@$2.50; do, Greening, $1.75@$2.50; do Southern red, $1.75@$3.00. Grapes, per 10-pound basket, 6@10c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, extra, per bbl, $9.50@$10.00; do, fair to prime, $7@$9; do, Jersey, $7@$7.50; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $3@$3.25; do, Florida, $3.50@$3.75; tangerines, Florida, per box, $100@$12; few, extra fancy, $15. DRIED—Nothing new in the line of receipts, nor in the character of the trade. Buying is only in a small way, and values, while generally easy, are not quotably changed. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, choice, 6¾c; do, prime, 5¾@6c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sundried, sliced, Southern, 2@3¾c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3¾c; do, Western, 3@4¼c; do, State, 3½@4¾c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1¾c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sundried, 17½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 9½@10½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, as to size, 4@7½c.

GAME—Choice quail in fair request and firm. Grouse scarce and held firmly. Very few near-by partridges here, but plenty of Western in local freezers, which are very low. Venison scarce and wanted. Rabbits selling a little better, but without improvement in price. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c. Grouse, $1.30@$1.50. Quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25. Wild ducks, per pair, canvasback, $2.50@$3.50; do, redhead, $1.50@$2; do, mallard, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c. Rabbits, drawn, 12@14c; do, undrawn, 15c; jacks, 35@45c. Venison, per lb, saddle, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—All kinds—Receipts to-day were confined to a little express stock, and, with a fair demand, the market ruled firm and nominally higher. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8½@9c; chickens, per lb, 7c; roosters, per lb, 5c; turkeys, per lb, 10c; ducks, per pair, 65@90c; geese, per pair, $1.12½@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—The weather has turned colder, which will benefit the market on future receipts, but almost everything arriving to-day and the stock here are more or less out of order—in fact, the exceptional find a package of any kind in perfect condition, and for all such stock there is not the slightest hope of any improvement, and holders are forcing sales in every direction, without regard to price, and large lots are being seized by the Board of Health as wholly unfit for use. Occasional lots of Western turkeys, chickens, and fowls in better condition than the average, peddle out at about top prices, but the bulk of turkeys are offering from 6 to 8c per lb, down to 4@5c per lb, and chickens and fowls from 4@5c per lb down to $1 per bbl. Scarcely any ducks or geese are in decent order. The prospects are that fancy turkeys will be short for New Year's, and stock that can be shipped by express Tuesday and Wednesday will probably bring good prices Monday. We quote: Turkeys, poor to good, 4@10c; do, Western, average, 9@10c; do, poor to fair, 3@8c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 10@14c; State and Western chickens and fowls, average best, 9@10c; do, poor to fair, 6@8c; old cocks, 4@4½c. Ducks and geese, poor to fair, 3@8c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in moderate demand; choice steady; sweets dull....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@$1.12½; Long Island, State, 90c@$1; Jersey, 60@85c; Bermuda, $2@$6.50; sweets, $2@$4.50; cauliflower, bbl, $1@$6; cabbage, per 100, $2@$4; celery, dozen stalks, 10@85c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$3; egg plant, bbl, $3@$6; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 75c@$1.50; do, Spanish, per crate, $1.50@$2.50; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.75; spinach, bbl, $3@$4; squash, crate, 60@75c; kale, bbl, $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow in its annual review of the wool trade:

"Wool, at the close of the year averages 8c a scoured pound higher than at the beginning. Boston has done the largest business in her history, the sales for the year being 230,756,873 lb, of which 154,339,773 lb were domestic, and 76,410,600 lb were foreign. This surpasses even the record of 1892, when the sales were 180,447,600 lb. These sales all represent actual transactions, but as many of them are sales to speculators, the delivery movement more accurately represents consumption. The total receipt of wool in Boston was 571,877 bags domestic, against 581,304 bags domestic in 1894, and 325,561 bales foreign, against 103,866 bales foreign in 1894. The American clip, 315 million lb in 1895, was but 284,206,792 lb, against 268 million lb in 1894. These figures show that we imported 111,097,000 lb of foreign wool in the first ten months of 1895, against 83,223,270 lb in the first ten months of 1894. The exports of American wool were 4,777,-908 lb, against 894,510 lb in the first ten months of 1894. The stock on hand in Boston is 44,681,-000 lb domestic and 11,808,500 lb foreign, against 32,416,600 lb domestic and 6,175,500 lb foreign at this time last year. A complete canvas of every State and market in the country shows that the total stock of wool on hand is 102,634,500 lb domestic and 31,533,300 lb foreign, against 90,-838,800 lb domestic and 32,654,500 lb foreign last year, a net increase of 1,674,500 lb."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Wool lp improved demand; prices firm; stocks light. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 18@19c; X, 17@18c; medium, 21@22½c; coarse, 21@22c. New York, Michigan, Indiana, &c.—Fine X and XX, 16@17c; medium, 20@21½c; coarse, 21@22c. Washed Combing and Delaine—Fine washed delaine, X and XX, 18@21c; medium washed combing and delaine, 22@23c; coarse do, 22@23c. Canada—No. 1, 25@26c; sub washed, choice, 24@25c; fair, 23@24c; coarse, 22@23c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 17@18c; coarse do, 18@19c. Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine or X and XX, 12@13c; medium, 15@17c; coarse, 18@19c. Dark Earthy Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 9½@11c; medium, 11@13c; coarse, 12@13c. Montana—Fine, 10@13c; medium, 13@14c; coarse, 14@15c. Territorial—Fine, 9½@12c; medium, 11@13c; coarse, 13@14c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Prices again higher with the South, but trading light. Southern regular at 31c; machine-made barrels, 31¼c.

RESIN—Demand moderate at unchanged prices. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $2.05; K, $2.15@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 27.—Resin steady; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 28c; irregular, 27½c. Tar quiet at 90c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Turpentine market firm at 27c; receipts, nothing. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.20@$1.30; receipts, nothing.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 27.—Spirits of turpentine dull at 28½c; sales, 100 bbls. Resin nominal at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was held firmly through scarcity, without engagements reported for the day....Charters included British steamer, (previously,) 10,000 quarters grain, North Atlantic ports to Cork, for orders, 3s 3d, option of New-York to Lisbon, 3s 3d, January; British steamer, Sicily to New-York, 22s 9d per ton, not registered, for cattle, abroad; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 29s; Bremen, 30s; British steamer, ore, Marbella to Philadelphia, 9s 7½d, chartered abroad; British steamer, 13,000 quarters grain, Baltimore or Virginia to United ports of the United Kingdom, 2s 9d, Continent, 2s 10½d, berth terms, option of general cargo, February: British steamer 11,000 quarters grain, Philadelphia to Cork for orders, 3s 1½d, January; British steamer, 1,486 tons, West Indies, time charter, three months, £725 per month, chartered abroad; Norwegian steamer, 362 tons, West Indies time charter, two months, delivery and redelivery, New-Orleans, £400 per month; Norwegian steamer, 364 tons, West Indies time charter, one or two trips, at or about £360 per month; Norwegian steamer, 450 tons, West Indies time charter, one month, at or about £450; British ship, (private terms afloat,) grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, or Antwerp, 31s 3d; British bark, (private terms afloat,) grain, San Francisco to Sydney, New South Wales, 21s; British bark, Calcutta to New-York, $4, chartered abroad; British bark, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders, to the United Kingdom, Havre, or Antwerp, 27s 6d, less 1s 3d direct; British bark, grain, Tacoma to Cork for orders, to United Kingdom, Havre, or Antwerp, 31s 9d net; Swedish bark, (previously,) sawn timber, Sapelo to Inverness, 90s; Norwegian bark, (previously,) sawn timber, Apalachicola to the United Kingdom or Continent, 102s 6d; Swedish bark, salt, Liverpool to Jacksonville, 5s, and Darien to the United Kingdom or Continent, pitch pine, 95s. chartered abroad; schooner, lumber, Apalachicola to Surinam and back to a port north of Hatteras, sugar, private terms; British schooner, general cargo, hence to Aquin, owners' account; schooner, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince, private terms; bark, coal Norfolk to St. Jago, $1.65; British schooner, coal, Port Johnston to St. John,, N. B., 70c and discharged; schooner, ice, Portland to Sea Cliff, 40c; schooner, salt, hence to Norfolk, 65c, thence to Charleston, coal, 80c; schooner, coal, Weehawken to Hampton, 65c; schooner, lumber, Apalachicola to Boston, at or about $5.75; bark, coal, hence to Norfolk, 50c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Trade in wheat was about as slow as it was possible to be to-day. Nevertheless, there was remarkable firmness to the tone and prices held strong at a slight advance over yesterday. The start was rather easy, but only a few moments sufficed to alter the direction from downward to upward. There were no English markets, and that was a serious interference to trade, but operators were not showing a great deal of life or energy anyhow. The receipts at Chicago (270 cars) slightly overran the estimate, and the Northwest had 430 cars, against 729 last Friday, and 217 on the corresponding day a year ago. Reports from Argentine were favorable to the crop in that country. Withdrawals from store at Chicago amounted to 73,583 bushels, and 275,729 bushels, including wheat and flour, cleared at the seaboard. Continental European markets were lower as compared with last Saturday's quotations.

WHEAT—May opened from 57c to 57¼c, advanced to 57¾c, closing at 57⅝c, ¼c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady. Receipts at principal Western points were 417,018 bushels; shipments, 170,078 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 144,339 bushels; shipments, 87,971 bushels.

CORN—There was nothing in the corn market to cause unusual interest or attract attention. It was quite as dull as wheat, and probably more so. Under the circumstances, it was not to be expected that there would be any breadth to the range. There were no Liverpool cables, and very little information of any sort aside from the routine matters of the day. Receipts were 402 cars, 27 cars more than estimated, and 74,789 bushels were taken from store. Shipments were large at 430,520 bushels. May corn opened at 27⅜c, advanced to 27⅝@28c, closing at 27½c, a shade higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ¼c lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 585,982 bushels; shipments, 495,378 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 287,929 bushels.

OATS—At infrequent intervals a strong order made itself apparent in oats. In no case it received the respect to which it was entitled. The market was of the dullest sort imaginable, and very little change took place in prices. Receipts were 301 cars. There were 17,000 bushels from store. May oats closed a shade higher than yesterday. Cash oats were ¼c lower.

RYE was dull and steady. Offerings were light and that served to steady prices. No. 2, on the regular market, was 32c bid; sample sales of No. 2 were made at 32@33½c and of No. 3 at 28c. Receipts were 6 cars. May sold at 36c, and January was 32c, bid.

BARLEY—The inquiry for barley was moderate, there was no pressure to sell, and prices were steady. Receipts were 73 cars. Poor to fair ranged from 24@28c; good to choice from 30@35c; fancy sold at 37c.

PROVISIONS—An extremely moderate trade took place in product. At the beginning a strong hog market imparted a firm feeling, which was lost subsequently through the disposition of packers and professionals to pursue the selling side. Nothing in the news or business was worthy of special attention or mention. At the close May pork was 2½@5c lower; May lard, 2½c lower, and May ribs a shade lower. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Lard was quoted at 3d higher at Liverpool, with that market otherwise steady. Receipts were fair and the shipments large. The cash market was quiet and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 115 cars; corn, 165 cars, oats, 110 cars; hogs, 12,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec.	54 @..	54½@..	53⅝@..	54⅜@..
Jan.	54¼@..	54⅝@..	54 @..	54⅜@..
May	57 @57¼	57⅝@..	57 @..	57⅜@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec.	25⅜@..	25½@..	25⅜@..	25½@..
Jan.	25½@..	25⅝@..	25½@..	25⅝@..
May	27⅜@..	27½@28	27⅜@..	27½@..
July	28⅜@..	28⅝@..	28⅜@..	28⅝@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec.	17 @..	17 @..	17 @..	17 @..
May	18⅝@18⅝	18⅝@18⅞	18⅝@18⅝	18⅝@18⅞
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Dec.	$7.60	$7.60	$7.60	$7.60
Jan.	8.55	8.55	8.45	8.45
May	8.87½	8.87½	8.80	8.82½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	5.17½	5.17½	5.17½	5.17½
Jan.	5.27½	5.30	5.25	5.25
May	5.50	5.52½	5.47½	5.47½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	4.22½	4.22½	4.22½	4.22½
Jan.	4.22½	4.25	4.22½	4.22½
May	4.47½	4.50	4.45	4.47½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 54½@55c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 54½@54¾c; No. 2 red, 57½@60¼c; No. 2 corn, 25¼c; No. 2 oats, 17c; No. 2 rye, 32c, bid; No. 2 barley, 35@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, 94c; prime timothy seed, $3.45; mess pork, per bbl, $7.62½@$7.75; lard, per 100 lb, $5.27½@$5.30; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.2@$4.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.37½@$4.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.37½@$4.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut loaf, $5.50; granulated, $4.87; standard A, $4.75 per bbl. Linseed Oil—Raw, 35c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	9,178	12,611
Wheat, bushels	126,850	68,458
Corn, bushels	310,760	219,717
Oats, bushels	548,637	241,851
Rye, bushels	2,100	5,458
Barley, bushels	88,466	33,798

On the Produce Exchange to-day, the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 24c; firsts, 20@23c; seconds, 18@19c; dairies, 17@20c; imitation creamery, firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17@18c; factory, firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 15@16c. Cheese was dull; fancy, 10½c; good to choice, 10c; common to fair, 9@9½c. Eggs were steady; fresh gathered extras, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 19@20c; Western, 19@20c; limed, 16@17c. Potatoes were steady; Burbanks, 60@65c; Hebrons, 55@60c; Rose, 55@60c; sweets, $2.50@$3.50 per bbl. Poultry was dull; fowls, 6½@7c; chickens, 7@8c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, 6@7c. Game was dull; quail, $3@$3.50 per dozen; partridges, $4@$5; rabbits, 50@60c; hares, 50@60c; venison, 5@6c per lb.

STATE OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—Wheat opened weak and ¼c lower, under light exports from the seaboard, but rallied sharply on reports of reduced deliveries by farmers in the Northwest; May opened at 57⅜c, rose to 57⅞c, and closed at 57¾c; cash ranged 3c below; sample wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 56c; No. 2 do, 55¼c; No. 2 Spring, 55¼c. Barley quiet; 32c bid and 32½c asked for No. 2 cash or December. Corn steady; No. 3, on track, 26c; No. 4 white, 24½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 28¼@28½c; No. 3 white, 17½@18c; No. 2, 18¼c. Rye dull and weak; No. 1, 35½c. Flour steady; $3.15@3.25 for hard Spring patents, in wood. Millstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions lower; mess pork, $7.55 cash and $5.45 January; prime steam lard, $5.15 cash and $5.25 January. Receipts—Flour, 25,050 bbls; wheat, 25,350 bushels; corn, 4,550 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,700 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 650 bushels; barley, 10,329 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.—Spring Wheat—Light demand for car loads; limits steady; closing—No. 1 hard, old, 62½c; do, new, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, 62¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61¼c. Winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, store, 67@69@70c; No. 2 red, track, 69c; No. 2 extra white, 71c. Corn—Light offerings of spot; little inquiry; No. 2 yellow, 31½c; No. 3 yellow 31@31¼c; No. 4 yellow, 30¼c. No. 2 corn, 30¼@30¾c; No. 3 corn, 30¼@30¾c; No. 4 corn, 29¼@30c, on track. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 20½c; No. 2 mixed, 21¼c; No. 3 mixed, 20¼c, on track. Barley—Fair inquiry, but generally below quotations; 29,600 bushels sold at 39c; quotations unchanged. Rye neglected; No. 2, 41½c asked. Flour in fair demand; firm; unchanged; Millfeed—Better demand; steadier; unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, —; corn, 29,000 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 23,000 bbls; wheat, 32,000 bushels; corn, 90,000 bushels; barley, 27,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Flour dull; unchanged; receipts, 4,935 bbls; shipments, 10,600 bbls. Bran dull; sacked, east side, 46@46½c; west side and country mills, 41@42c; sacked, this side, 47@48c. Wheat higher; receipts, 37,000 bushels; shipments, 34,380 bushels; December, 53¾c; May, 57⅜@57⅝c. Corn higher; receipts, 44,125 bushels; shipments, 12,060 bushels; December, 24¼c; January, 24c; May 25c. Oats unsteady; receipts, 29,700 bushels; shipments, 19,170 bushels; December, 16½c; May, 19c. Eggs lower at 18c. Provisions steady; pork, $9 per bbl; old. $8.12½. Lard—Prime steam, 5.12½c; choice, 5.20c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¼c; longs, 5½c; clear ribs, 5¼c; clear sides, 5¼c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 4½c; longs, 4¾c; clear ribs, 4¾c; clear sides, 4¾c. High wines steady; $1.22. Wool unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4¼c; 2 lb, 4½c; 2¼ lb, 5c. Iron ties, 72c; hemp, 9c per lb. Lead steady at 2.90@2.92½c. Spelter held at 3.30c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—Cash wheat was again the feature of the local market to-day; it was announced that Minneapolis mills have sufficient orders booked to keep the mills running to Feb. 15 at nearly their heavy output. May opened on the local board at 53¼c and closed at 55⅝c, and was firm at that price; millers advanced bids for cash No. 1c Northern over May price; No. 1 Northern sold at 51¼@52c, and No. 2 Northern about 1c under; receipts, 215 cars; shipments, 72 cars; on track; No. 1 hard, 53c; No. 1 Northern, 51¾c; No. 2 Northern, 50¾c. Corn—No. 3 at 22@22½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 15@16c; No. 3 white, 16¼c. Flour sold well at steady prices: $2.90@$3.35 for patents, $1.90@$2.60 for bakers'; production, 45,000 bbls; shipments, 40,000 bbls. Millstuffs unchanged. Bran, in bulk, $6.50@$6.75; shorts weak; $6.25@$6.50; middlings, $8.25@$8.75.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Flour active; Winter patent, $3.40@$3.70; Spring patent, $3.80@$3.75; rye flour, $2.50@$2.60. Wheat market unchanged; corn market quiet; No. 2 mixed, 25½@26c; No. 3 do, 25¼c; mixed ear, 25c. Oats—Market unchanged. Pork—Market steady; mess, $8.50; clear mess, $9.75; family, $9.75. Lard steady; steam leaf, 5¾c; kettle lard, 5¾c; prime steam, 5.20@5.25c. Bacon firm; clear ribs, 5c; loose short rib sides, 5½c; loose short clear sides, 5⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salt meats steady; loose shoulders, 4¼c; loose short ribs, 4¾c; loose short clear sides, 4¾c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs quiet; strictly fresh, 17c. Whisky steady; sales, 631 bbls at $1.22.

DULUTH, Dec. 27.—Cash and December wheat advanced ¾c to-day, and May ⅝c. About 100,000 bushels were bought for export. The closed No. 1 hard, cash, 52½c; December, 52½c; May, 56⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 51½c; December, 51½c; May, 55⅜c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 49¾@48¾c; No. 3 Spring, 47¼@44¼c; rejected, 43¾@35c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 52¼c; No. 1 Northern, 51½c. Receipts, 235,138 bushels; shipments, none.

PEORIA, Dec. 27.—Corn—Receipts, 37,800 bushels; shipments, 21,900 bushels; market firm; No. 2 new, 26c; No. 3 new, 25¾c. Oats—Receipts, 25,800 bushels; shipments, 12,000 bushels; market dull and easy; No. 2 white, 17¼c; No. 3 white, 16½@16¾c. Rye—Receipts, 600 bushels; shipments, 1,200 bushels; market dull and nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27.

BEEVES—Receipts, 109 cars, or 1,860 head: 93 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 16 cars for the market. On very light supplies, the trade was active and prices 10@15c higher for steers than on Wednesday; fat oxen and medium to good cows were 20@25c higher than last Monday; bologna cows steady; no export demand of importance; all sold early at $3.80@$4.40 for inferior to fair steers, $2.40@$4 for oxen and stags, $2@$2.85 for bulls, and $1.25@$2.85 for cows. City-dressed native sides had a fair inquiry at 6@8c lb, with good and prime sides quoted refrigerator beef steady at 8@9¾c lb; American steers quiet at 9½@11¼c, and American sheep easier at 9@10¾c, dressed weight. Shipments today, on the Cufe, 525 cattle and 2,240 quarters of beef; on Saturday the Umbria takes out 2,000 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company; the Ontario, 190 cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and the Ohio carries 150 cattle for Hall on account of M. Grisbrecht & Co. Mississippi, due to sail on Saturday, has not yet arrived, and the America, also advertised to sail Saturday, will not get off until Monday; total shipments from this port for the week, 2,165 cattle, 9,000 quarters of beef, and 1,420 sheep, all to Great Britain, with the exception of 51 cattle and 115 sheep.—SALES.—NEWTON & CO.—20 Illinois steers, 1,440 lb, at $4; 22 Virginia do, 1,088 lb, at $3.40; 18 Kentucky oxen and cows, 1,276 lb, at $3.50, less $7.50 on the lot; 2 State bulls, 1,200 lb, at $2.55; 15 cows, 1,139 lb, at $2.85. Do, 1,040 lb, at $2.75. SHERMAN & CULVER—40 Illinois steers, 1,240 lb, at $4.40; 21 Virginia do, 1,138 lb, at $3.60. D. McPHERSON & CO.—4 State oxen, 1,412 lb, at $3.75; 8 do, 1,277 lb, at $3.65; 5 do, 1,000 lb, at $3.50; 8 do, 1,227 lb, at $3.65; 5 do, 1,000 lb, at $3.50